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DAILY REPORT

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People's Republic of China

Vol I No 223

16 November 1979

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XINHUA REVIEWS IRANIAN-U.S. CRISIS

CW150426 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1643 GMT 14 Nov 79 OW

[Roundup report: "Crisis in Iranian-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Nov--A crisis erupted between Iran and the United States recently. Students in Tehran, Iran's capital, have occupied the American Embassy in Iran since 4 November, holding over 60 Americans as hostages. They demanded that the former shah of Iran, currently undergoing cancer treatment in New York, be extradited to Iran for trial. This crisis, which has lasted 10 days, remains at an impasse. A sign of relaxation now appearing is that Gotbzadeh, member of the Iranian Revolution Council, said on 13 November at a press conference that out of humanitarian consideration and in the interest of the hostages, Iran is prepared to start negotiations on the siege of the American Embassy before the United States hands over Pahlavi. As for Pahlavi, he said: "We will catch him one of these days."

The former shah of Iran flew from Mexico to New York for medical treatment on 22 October. The Iranian Foreign Ministry handed a note to the United States on 30 October demanding the extradition of Pahlavi and his wife. On the same day, the Iranian Government sent a memorandum asking the U.S. Government to hand over all the properties of Pahlavi and his family to Iran on 4 November. Several hundred Iranian Muslim students who claimed to be loyal to Khomeyni occupied the American Embassy and took the American personnel hostage.

The Iranian Government radio broadcast Khomeyni's talk on 5 November expressing support for the students' action. On 7 November the U.S. Government sent two special envoys, including former Attorney General Clark, to Iran with a letter from President Carter to negotiate the settlement of this incident. But Clark and company had to remain in Turkey after Khomeyni announced that both he and members of the Iranian Revolution Council would not see the special American envoys. Later, Carter canceled his official visit to Canada so he could closely monitor the Iranian crisis.

The U.S. State Department issued a statement on 7 November asking American companies to withdraw all their personnel because the U.S. Government could not continue to provide them consular protection. On 9 November, Carter ordered a halt to the shipment of parts for military equipment to Iran as long as the American Embassy personnel are held hostage. On 12 November, the U.S. President declared that the United States would not buy oil from Iran. At the same time, the Iranian Revolution Council declared that Iran would stop exporting oil to the United States beginning 13 November. Iran also declared that American movies will be banned throughout the country and American aircraft and ships will be banned from Iranian airspace and territorial waters. On 14 November, Iran announced that it would withdraw its deposits of \$12 billion from American banks and deposit them in European countries that had not joined with the United States in boycotting Iranian oil. On the same day, U.S. President Carter ordered the freezing of Iranian bank deposits in the United States.

In the past several days, Iranian students in some American cities have continued parades and demonstrations supporting Khomeyni and demanding that the United States extradite Pahlavi. On the other hand, some people in the United States have held demonstrations protesting Iran's holding of the American hostages. President Carter has ordered the attorney general to deport all those Iranian students residing in the United States in violation of U.S. immigration laws. At the same time, many countries in the world, such as Turkey, Pakistan and Morocco, the EEC and the PLO, have tried to mediate the dispute. The ambassadors to Iran from France, Sweden, Syria and Algeria have visited the American hostages at the American Embassy. These activities, however, have yielded no results.

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Soviet propaganda machinery, on the other hand, has been cranking out propaganda in the past few days to exacerbate U.S.-Iranian relations. A U.S. State Department spokesman has repeatedly expressed resentment over this kind of propaganda and has asked the Soviet Union not to "pour oil on the fire." While world public opinion hopes for an early end to this impasse in Iranian-U.S. relations, Bani Sadr, acting Iranian foreign minister, sent a letter to UN Secretary General Waldheim on 13 November asking him personally to intervene in helping resolve this issue.

In his letter, he laid down conditions for negotiating the hostage issue. He said: "We ask for two things, namely, the United States should at least agree to an investigation of the guilt of the former shah and accept the results of the investigation; and the U.S. Government should return the wealth and property to Iran which the shah, his family and the leaders of the former regime have transferred to the United States." At the same time, Gotbzadeh, member of the Iranian Revolution Council, issued a statement on 13 November quoted at the beginning of this report to the effect that negotiations could begin before the United States surrenders Pahlavi. On the same day, U.S. State Department spokesman Jack Dyess said that any positive action would be welcomed. The world's attention is now focusing on the development of the situation.

UNSC Consultations

OW160253 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1636 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 15 Nov--After consultations behind closed doors, member countries of the UN Security Council on 14 November rejected Iran's request that the council meet to discuss Iran-U.S. relations, according to wireservice reports.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance came to the United Nations on 14 November to discuss the Iranian situation with members of the UN Security Council and requested that they reject Iran's request for a Security Council meeting. On the same day, U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said: "This government cannot and definitely will not negotiate under the coercion of its personnel being illegally detained."

Diplomats at the United Nations said that UN Security Council members supported the U.S. Government's view that the UN Security Council should not have any discussion before the American hostages are released.

It was reported that the Security Council would hold consultations on 15 November about Iran's request, but so far there has been no formal decision.

U.S. State Department officials announced last night that the United States would call back the two special envoys it sent to Iran but who were stranded in Turkey.

Mexico Offers Shah Treatment

OW160335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1248 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 15 Nov--Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda de la Rosa announced in Brazilia on 14 November that Mexico would permit former Iranian Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to return to Mexico. Speaking about the former Iranian monarch, now undergoing medical treatment in the United States, the Mexican foreign minister, currently on a visit to the capital of Brazil, said at a press conference that if the shah asked to return to Mexico after the treatment, he would get a 6-month tourist visa, "which of course can be extended."

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After his departure from Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi went to Mexico in June and stayed there until he went to the U.S. for medical treatment. Following the incident in which the U.S. Embassy in Iran was occupied and its personnel detained, Mexico announced on 12 November that as "the situation in Iran does not guarantee that our diplomats may continue their work under normal conditions," it has been decided that the Mexican Embassy in Iran will be temporarily closed and its ambassador and other personnel recalled.

XINHUA REVIEWS CONTINUED UNGA DEBATE ON KAMPUCHEA

OW140352 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 13 (XINHUA)--The U.N. General Assembly continued its debate on the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea today.

Uddhave Deo Bhatt, vice chairman of the Nepalese delegation, said: "The cause of the present situation of instability is the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam in December last year." "In spite of almost universal condemnation of that act of aggression against a small nation, it seems that the Vietnamese forces have come to stay in Kampuchea", he pointed out.

"We have been told that one of the provocations for Vietnamese armed intervention in Kampuchea has been the character of the Kampuchean Government. These arguments are unacceptable to us," he said, adding that "we cannot justify aggression on any grounds. Every nation has the right to decide its own destiny. The Kampuchean people should be allowed to choose their own government freely and democratically without outside interference in any form."

He stressed: "The first and most important condition for enabling the Kampucheans to act freely is the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from their territory and the creation of a normal situation."

H.H. Francis, permanent representative of New Zealand, stated that "this year, in an illegal action violating the fundamental principles of the charter, Kampuchea was invaded by the Vietnamese armed forces. The country was then abandoned by conflict, famine and despair by a regime imposed and maintained by Vietnamese force of arms and indifferent to deprivation and hardship among the people."

"There is, moreover, a danger that conflict in that country could spread beyond the borders of Kampuchea to threaten peace and security in the Southeast Asian region," he said.

He pointed out, "There can be no justification for any government to send armed forces into another country. Equally there can be no justification to keep them there."

He stressed, "The aim of any political settlement must be to let the people of Kampuchea decide their own future in peace and freedom, free from outside interference. The conditions in which they can exercise that choice will not exist until all foreign forces have been withdrawn."

Anthony Parsons, permanent representative of Britain said that Kampuchea was invaded by Vietnam, a country "whose human rights record is deplorable and whose tyranny has driven hundreds of thousands of its own citizens to risk perilous journeys in unseaworthy craft to escape from it".

"The Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea is in total contravention of the United Nations Charter", he noted.

Parsons stressed, "It is imperative for all of us to uphold the principle of the inadmissibility of the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, otherwise the aggressors will take comfort, and peace in Southeast Asia and beyond will be at risk."

Ahmad 'Abd al-Majid, permanent representative of Egypt, said the sufferings of the Kampuchean "are the result of an intervention of a foreign power in an attempt to impose a certain regime on the people of that country, which has suffered for so many years from many destructive wars."

"Current activities of foreign interference in Kampuchea represents a grave violation of the United Nations Charter," he observed, adding that "the fear that the present conflict may extend to neighbouring countries is a serious threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

He declared that his country has always rejected acts of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of any state and calls for the total withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea so that its people can exercise its legitimate right to self-determination in complete freedom from foreign interference.

Bangladesh representative Mrs. Farida Rahman pointed out that "developments in Kampuchea have raised not only crucial questions affecting fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations but have also been accompanied by colossal humanitarian consequences of an unprecedented nature. The two components of the problem, political and humanitarian are indivisible."

She declared that "the heart of the matter, the core of the solution in this process, is to enable the people of Kampuchea to decide their own future and destiny, to choose democratically their own government free from outside interference of any kind whatsoever, while at the same time scrupulously respecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Kampuchea."

Zairean representative Kamanda wa Kamanda, said that the question of Kampuchea "is posed in terms of the flagrant violation of the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of state, of nonrecourse to force, above all, in terms of armed military intervention in the settlement of disputes and of the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people". The policy of hegemony in relations between states was inadmissible, he added.

All states must refrain from interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea so that the people can decide on their own future without foreign interference, he stated.

Representatives of Bangladesh, Egypt, Britain, New Zealand, Nepal, Zaire and the United States in their statements supported the draft resolution submitted by the ASEAN and 24 other countries.

"If this resolution is implemented it would help to heal the dreadful injuries which they (the Kampuchians) have suffered. It would bring immediate humanitarian succour and economic aid, put an end to the fighting and to foreign occupation and bring back into existence a sovereign and independent Kampuchea under a government of its people's choice", the British representative said.

Commenting on the draft resolution introduced by Vietnam, the British representative pointed out that "this draft resolution attempts to whitewash aggression". It "mentions neither the military invasion of Kampuchea nor its continued occupation by the invader. It ignores the fact that a major military campaign is at present taking place and does not call for the cessation of hostilities...nor, of course, does it call for the withdrawal of the foreign invading troops. These glaring omissions, in view of my delegation, make the draft resolution totally unacceptable and we shall vote against it", he said.

As regards the Indian-proposed draft resolution calling for the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea, the U.S. representative said, "We are in principle prepared to give such a suggestion careful consideration." However, he noted, "With the humanitarian needs of the Khmer people unmet, with aggressive military occupation still in progress, and with no agreement on the application of charter principles by Vietnam and its supporters, we do not believe that we have reached that stage."

The New Zealand representative said that the draft resolution introduced by India "does not really address the problems of Kampuchea nor seek to define the essential elements of a solution.... We believe that the form which negotiations should take is best left to the decision of the states primarily concerned."

The speakers of Cuba and some other countries just played the role of parrot and sang the same tune of the Vietnamese aggressor and its master, the Soviet Union.

U.S. Representative's Address

OW140814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 14 Nov 79 OW

[Text]] United Nations, November 13 (XINHUA)--William J. Vanden Heuvel, U.S. acting permanent representative to the U.N., said at the General Assembly today: "Vietnam invaded its neighbor with some 200,000 troops and created a puppet regime which remains entirely dependent on Vietnamese occupation forces and certainly does not represent the people of Kampuchea."

He was the first speaker at today's General Assembly in its continuous consideration of the situation in Kampuchea.

"Vietnam thereby violated its international obligations and this organization's charter," he said.

He noted: "The Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea has made more bitter the tragedy of the Khmer people. This occupation has been responsible for immense suffering and loss of lives among the Khmer civilian population. Famine and disease have been compounded by the effects of continuing military conflict."

He said: "We are especially concerned by the implication of the increasing Vietnamese offensive in western Kampuchea for humanitarian relief efforts both in Kampuchea and among refugee populations along the Thai-Khmer border. The increased fighting inhibits relief efforts from reaching large parts of the country, threatens the lives of international relief staff and others in the field, and forces thousands more innocent Kampucheans who have neither a role nor an interest in the battle into Thailand. This effort already threatens to overwhelm refugee assistance efforts in Thailand and creates further instability in the region."

He stressed: "We are also profoundly concerned that recent incidents along the Thailand-Kampuchea border suggest that Vietnam's actions in Kampuchea could have even graver and more widespread consequences for the peace and stability of the region. Vietnamese military forces have on a number of occasions intruded into Thai territory. The danger of incidents in the border area is at a critical stage and is likely to remain so as long as Vietnam pursues its military objectives. The United Nations must express its concern about this threat to the security of Thailand."

He observed: "No nation, no matter how far away from Indochina, can remain unconcerned with what is happening in Kampuchea today. For, if Vietnam is allowed to invade, occupy and impose a regime in Kampuchea--no matter how this is rationalized--what country can feel certain that a dispute with a more powerful neighbor will be resolved not by force, but by peaceful means."

"The international relief effort which this organization has fostered must be allowed to move forward, rapidly, effectively and with the total commitment of resources the tragic situation warrants," he said.

He noted: "There must first be stability along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The dispatch by the secretary-general of a fact-finding mission to the border area is an important step in this process."

"Foreign forces must begin to withdraw," he stated.

He went on to say: "We believe the resolution sponsored by the ASEAN states and a number of other nations meets these tests. Its passage will advance our common purpose by imparting an unambiguous message to Vietnam and its supporters that military aggression and intervention are unacceptable."

PRC TO SETTLE REFUGEES IN LIAONING, HAINAN ISLAND

OW141229 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 14 Nov 79 CW

[Text] Beijing 14 Nov KYODO--China plans to permit 11,000 Vietnamese refugees to engage in fishery in Liaoning Province, northern China, and 10,000 Cambodian refugees to inhabit Hainan Island, southern China, using aid from the United Nations, officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) disclosed Wednesday.

According to the officials, China showed them the plan when UNHCR agreed to grant China dollars 8.4 million for relief of Indochinese refugees in China.

China has accepted a total of 252,000 refugees so far and is accepting 10,000 Cambodian refugees via Thailand, according to the plan.

The officials said China agreed to the UNHCR conditions for the aid, including:

- the refugees will not be forced into military service,
- resettlement will be voluntary, and
- families and relatives will not be broken up.

Commenting on a recent Soviet accusation that China intends to press the refugees into military service, the UNHCR officials said such action is precluded by the terms of the aid.

NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS' COMMUNIQUE ON MODERNIZATION

OW151348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] The Hague, November 14 (XINHUA)--Defence ministers of NATO countries today "reaffirmed the need for modernization of NATO's theatre nuclear forces" to counter the increasing Soviet nuclear threat to the alliance, said a communique released at the end of the 26th semiannual meeting of NATO's nuclear planning group.

The meeting held on November 13th and 14th here was attended by defence ministers or their representatives from NATO's ten member states to make preparations for the NATO's ministers' conference in December. During its two days' deliberations, the meeting discussed the Soviet nuclear threat and its implications for NATO's security and on whether to go ahead with the proposed NATO's programme to deploy in five Western European countries, starting from 1983, 576 new U.S. nuclear missiles capable of reaching the Soviet Union from Western Europe to counter expansion of Soviet SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers aimed at Western Europe.

In preparing for decisions to be taken in December, the communique said, ministers agreed that the reports of the high level group on modernization of long-range theatre nuclear forces "should be the basis for discussions and decision in December." It was disclosed here that the reports of NATO's high level group included an American plan regarding the deployment of 108 Pershing 2 and 464 ground-launched Cruise missiles in Western Europe. The Pershing 2 missiles would all be stationed in West Germany, but the Cruise missiles would be scattered round: 96 of them in West Germany, 160 in Britain, 112 in Italy, 48 in Holland and 48 in Belgium.

The communique said, the ministers recalled that "the Soviet Union had achieved approximate parity with the strategic forces of the United States" and they recognized that as a consequence, "disparities in theatre nuclear force became especially significant to the overall balance of nuclear forces" and "a gap in long-range theatre nuclear force capabilities already exists and is steadily widening" in favour of the Soviet Union.

It said, "the ministers agreed that recent Soviet statements on nuclear trends in Europe should not be allowed to obscure the disturbing growth in the Soviet long-range theatre nuclear capability and the increasing nuclear threat to the alliance. They considered that the introduction of SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers was a cause of particular concern" to NATO for they were "capable of striking the whole of NATO Europe from well outside of Western areas of the Soviet Union".

It was reported that during the deliberations of the meeting, Dutch Defence Minister Willem Scholten made reservations about NATO plans and said Holland would make its final decision regarding the deployment of Cruise missiles on its territory after another debate in Parliament in early December.

Proposed Disarmament Talks Rejected

OW121225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 9 Nov--Washington: U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter indicated on 6 November that the United States has no intention at present of holding talks with the Soviet Union on reducing the number of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Hodding Carter's remarks were in response to Soviet leader Brezhnev's 5 November interview with PRAVDA. In the interview, Brezhnev warned the West not to make a "hasty" decision on the question of deploying new-type nuclear weapons in Western Europe and demanded that the West hold immediate talks on his "disarmament" proposal made a month earlier.

Hodding Carter said that the purpose of arms control talks "must be for strengthening stability and security rather than making the nuclear imbalance sacred."

He also said that NATO "does not seek nuclear superiority in Europe, but a nuclear balance." He stressed that talks on reducing the number of nuclear missiles "should not be based on any content other than balance."

According to reports, defense and foreign ministers of NATO countries will meet in Brussels in December to decide on the question of U.S. deployment of new-type medium-range missiles in Europe.

Netherlands Allows Nuclear Deployment

OW121227 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1616 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 9 Nov--The Hague: Willem Scholten, minister of defense of the Netherlands, announced on 8 November that his country will allow the deployment of Pershing 1 and Cruise missiles in the Netherlands under certain conditions. Scholten made this decision public during a parliamentary debate on the national defense budget. Previously he had opposed deployment, although his Catholic People's Party had supported it.

In order to counter the threat to Western Europe by the Soviet SS-20 guided missiles, NATO countries are considering deploying the abovementioned U.S. missiles in certain West European countries. They will make a decision on this issue in a ministerial council meeting this December.

U.S. SENATE BEGINS HEARINGS ON U.S.-PRC TRADE

OW160837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Washington, November 15 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Senate Finance Subcommittee on International Trade began public hearings today on the U.S.-China trade agreement which the administration had submitted to the Senate for approval. The statements read out by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Senator Henry Jackson of Washington state at today's hearing urged expeditious Senate approval of the agreement including the provision on most-favored-nation treatment, and appeared to be well received. The speakers regard the U.S.-China trade agreement as a step of major importance in establishing the structure of U.S.-China relationships.

Warren Christopher said, "Diplomatic recognition alone, however, does not automatically ensure the development of a normal and mutually beneficial relationship. This our task is clear: to build a new relationship in tangible and practical ways," he added.

He said, "The United States is now building the structure of its relationship with China for the 1980's and the trade agreement will go a long way toward cementing the bonds between the two countries."

General Counsel of the Department of Commerce C.L. Haslam said that the conclusion of this trade agreement "is a step of major importance in our development of a more normal relationship with that country" and it "also promises to benefit our political relations with China and the objectives of our overall foreign policy".

Senator Henry Jackson said, "The United States has a significant stake in the continued existence of a strong, independent China." He added, "The People's Republic is playing a central role in the geo-political balance of power in the world, including the struggle to deter Soviet aggression and expansionism in critical areas of tension."

He described as misguided the view which favors a policy of "even-handed treatment" to the Soviet Union and China. He said that China and the Soviet Union were two very different countries and that they should be treated on separate tracks. "In our own national interest, they cannot be treated alike".

In his testimony, Senator Adlai Stevenson of Illinois stood for "even-handed treatment". He and some other senators on the platform also stressed the relations between the trade agreement and the so-called "free emigration" question.

Hearings on the agreement in the House of Representatives started earlier in November.

U.S., BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA HOLD ARABIAN SEA EXERCISE

OW160455 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1742 GMT 14 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 14 Nov--The U.S. Defense Department announced on 13 November that the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway left Mombasa, Kenya, for the Arabian Sea yesterday to join in a military exercise that will last several days. Defense Department spokesman Thomas Lambert said that this air and sea military exercise, jointly conducted by the United States, Britain and Australia, was planned before the Iranian students' occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran and, therefore, has nothing to do with the current situation in Iran.

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Taking part in this exercise will be the 64,000-ton carrier Midway and seven other U.S. vessels, 10 British vessels and an Australian patrol aircraft. The maneuvers include air-to-air and air-to-sea exercises and surveillance of navigation channels.

XINHUA CITES U.S. MILITARY OFFICERS LETTER OPPOSING SALT II

OW151322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Washington, November (XINHUA)--More than two thousand four hundred retired generals and admirals signed a letter requesting senators to oppose the ratification of SALT Two.

The letter addressed to the Senate majority leader, Robert Byrd, on November 13 was published here today. Headed by Admiral Thomas Moorer, the retired military leaders described the SALT Two as "injurious to the security interests of the United States and its allies". They noted that the "Soviets are building forces capable of fighting and winning a nuclear war with the United States and its allies". "Soviet participation in SALT, or any other arms control treaties, is primarily designed to further this goal", they said.

They stressed in their letter that "the aggressiveness of Soviet behavior throughout the world has increased ominously as the military balance has tilted in favor of the U.S.S.R." Since SALT One, they said, "the Soviets have become harder, not easier, to deal with".

In distributing the letter to the public, the Coalition for Peace Through Strength announced today that the letter "represents the views of the overwhelming majority of retired military leaders who are now free to speak out". According to information provided by the coalition, apart from the 2,456 retired and reserve generals and flag officers of U.S. military services who signed the letter, there are only 16 generals and admirals who have declined to sign because they support SALT Two while another 47 declined to sign for other reasons--mostly because they didn't know enough about SALT Two in order to take a position.

The coalition has been organizing people to deliver the letter to and discuss with senators individually, requesting them to reject SALT Two as the Senate floor is about to debate the issue.

The coalition is also holding public meetings to put across their views. Many senators and other civilian leaders attended the meetings and expressed their support. Speaking at one of the meetings today, Mrs. Phyllis Schlafly, member of the coalition, drew particular attention to the threat of the Soviet Union to the U.S. oil lifeline from the Middle East, pointing out that this threat is greatly increased by the Soviet strategic superiority that would arise from the proposed SALT Two. She said events are proving that the United States is becoming inferior. Why is the United States afraid of countries like Cuba? She attributed it to the Soviet nuclear umbrella that protects them.

PAK SONG-CHOL VISITS CHINESE EXHIBITION IN PYONGYANG

OW141332 Beijing XINHUA In English 1257 GMT 14 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, November 14 (XINHUA)--Korean Vice-President Pak Song-chol this afternoon visited a Chinese handicrafts and arts exhibition. Accompanied by Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Zhixian, the vice-president showed particular interest in an embroidery called "Mangyongdae, Comrade Kim Il-song's Native Home". He commented that this piece of work showed excellent craftsmanship with splendid colours and a fine sense of design.

He wished the Chinese handicraftsmen and artists continuing success in their work. Since its opening two weeks ago, the exhibition has been visited by more than 15,300 Korean people.

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS TOKYO MUSICIANS CONCERT

OW121923 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 12 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA)--Under the baton of noted Japanese conductor Professor Tadashi Mori, the orchestra and wind ensemble from the Tokyo College of Music introduced Japanese music to an audience of more than 2,000 at its first concert in the Chinese capital here this evening.

Vice-Premier Wang Zhen was in the audience. At intermission, he met with the leader of the ensemble, Dr. Ryohei Nomoto, conductor Tadashi Mori, and principal members of the ensemble. The Chinese vice-premier thanked them for their performance and said that the current visit by the ensemble would promote musical education in China.

The 70-year-old Tokyo College of Music was known for pioneering orchestral music in Japan. Apart from training students in Western music and instruments, the school also teaches Japanese music and instruments.

The young musicians were warmly applauded for their renditions of Japanese melodies with Western musical instruments and the traditional Japanese instruments--the koto and shamisen.

When they came to play the popular Chinese melody "The Moon Reflected in the Second Fountain" and the "Yao People's Dance", the Tokyo ensemble invited nine young Chinese musicians to join them. The conductor praised the Chinese musicians and said that he could hardly differentiate between them and his own musicians. Among those attending the concert were Chu Tunan and Lin Lin, vice-presidents of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, Zhao Feng, director of the Central Conservatory of Music, and musicians in the Chinese capital. Chuichi Ito, counsellor at the Japanese Embassy here, and Mrs. Ito were present.

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UN FACTFINDING MISSION ARRIVES IN BANGKOK

OW140856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 14 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, November 14 (XINHUA)--A three-member U.N. fact-finding mission headed by Javier Perez de Cuellar, deputy secretary general of the United Nations, arrived here this morning. The deputy secretary general declined to make a statement upon his arrival. He said that he could not make any assessment or comment on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border before going to see what had happened there. Members of the mission were greeted at the airport by Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachriyangkun and are scheduled to meet Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan tomorrow morning before flying to the eastern border. The U.N. mission was sent to Thailand in response to a request by the Thai Government to report to the world the real situation at the Thai-Kampuchean frontier.

THAI MINISTER ON FOREIGN TROOPS IN KAMPUCHEA

OW151716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, November 15 (XINHUA)--The most important thing in Kampuchea at present is the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and allowing the Kampuchean people to decide their own future, said Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun in an interview with pressmen yesterday.

It was to prevent the war in Kampuchea from spreading further that the ASEAN countries presented an urgent motion on the Kampuchean situation at the U.N. General Assembly, the foreign minister added.

Minister Uppadit made public that he had summoned the Indian ambassador to Thailand and informed him that Thailand and the other ASEAN countries disagree with the Indian proposal, submitted to the U.N. General Assembly, that the three Indochina countries should meet with the ASEAN countries to study and resolve the Kampuchean problem.

He explained that it was unrealistic to hold such a meeting, because Thailand, the other ASEAN countries and the U.N. still recognized the Pol Pot government as the legal government of Kampuchea while Vietnam and Laos recognize the Heng Samrin regime. "Obviously, the Indian proposal favoured the other side," the Thai minister pointed out.

PRESIDENT MARCOS RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

OW091310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Manila, November 9 (XINHUA)--Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos this morning received Chinese Ambassador Chen Xirren and had a friendly talk with him.

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FOREIGN MINISTER HOSTS BANQUET FOR BANGLADESH COUNTERPART

OW151854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister Huang Hua hosted a banquet in honour of Professor Muhammad Shamsul Haq, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Proposing a toast, Huang Hua noted that economic cooperation, trade, and cultural exchanges between China and Bangladesh had been developing successfully and contacts generally increasing. "The friendly relations and cooperation between China and Bangladesh are developing satisfactorily," he said. He went on to say: "In the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other. In international affairs, we both uphold justice, stand for equality and mutual benefit and oppose big nations bullying the small and strong nations overpowering the weak. We share identical views on many issues and have worked together in effective coordination. This has further strengthened the foundation of our friendly relations and cooperation."

"At present," Huang Hua pointed out, "when hegemonism is more adventurous and aggressive and when the independence and security of many countries are under serious threat, there is a greater need for all peoples, including our two peoples, to heighten our vigilance and support and help each other more effectively, for that is in the interest of peace in this region and in the world as a whole."

Huang Hua expressed the conviction that with the joint efforts of the Chinese and Bangladesh governments and peoples, friendship and cooperation between the two countries would grow in strength.

In reply, Bangladesh Foreign Minister Muhammad Shamsul Haq said that he had come to China at a time when relations between the two countries were already firmly laid on solid foundations of deep friendship and close cooperation. "It is the geo-political situation and the high principles of state policy shared by both our nations that have brought us close together," he said. He expressed his concern at the situation in Southeast Asia, particularly in Indochina, which "has posed a great threat to peace and stability not only in the region but even globally."

"In keeping with the basic principles of our foreign policy," Foreign Minister Haq declared, "we are opposed to all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination or interference anywhere. With a view to achieving a durable peace, it is necessary to ensure the strict observance of the principles of respect for sovereign equality and territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. It is, therefore, essential that all foreign troops from the area of conflict should be withdrawn so that the people themselves are able to resolve the problem in a peaceful manner and without outside interference."

Among the guests at the banquet were Bangladesh Ambassador to China Abdul Momin and Mrs. Momin. Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nianlong was also present. Foreign Minister Muhammad Shamsul Haq arrived in Beijing by air this morning for an official visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Huang Hua. He and his party were greeted at the airport by Huang Hua and other Chinese officials. The two foreign ministers held talks this afternoon.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GREEK PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO PRC

Karamanlis' Banquet Speech

AT141615 Athens NEWS in English 13 Nov 79 p 12 AT

[Speech by Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis at dinner given in his honor by PRC Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping in Beijing on 12 November]

[Text] "Mr. Vice-Premier.

"First of all I wish to express my sincere joy at the opportunity you have given me to visit your great, beautiful and very ancient country. I would also like to thank you for the warm welcome you have extended to me and to my collaborators, as well as for your good words about my homeland, Greece.

"Your country is great both in size and in history. It is as ancient as ours and perhaps even more ancient. And it gave birth to a civilization which has earned recognition from all sides for the contribution it has made to the world's cultural heritage. The Far East and Asia in general were enlightened by the civilization of China just as Greek thought, which lies at the foundation of European civilization, enlightened the West.

"These two civilizations, which were born in different geographical regions, developed in parallel and without interaction. Yet, the thoughts of Confucius and Socrates, although historically distant, coincide in their context, because both of them dealt more with man than with the world. And they brought down, as Cicero said, philosophy from heaven to earth. Having this parallel cultural heritage, it is natural that Greece and China should feel the need to cultivate and promote their friendship and cooperation.

"In Greece, Mr. Vice-Premier, we follow with interest the effort of your people to make China a great and modern power. We consider the existence of a powerful and prospering China to be a basic factor for stability and peace in the world. China, with her vast population and area, with her material and spiritual resources, is destined to play a decisive role in international life.

"Speaking about a year ago in parliament, I stressed that the most important postwar event has been the emergence of China from isolation and her projection on the world scene. And I added that this event upsets all the forecasts made so far and obliges us to meet it now in a new perspective.

"You are surely aware, Mr. Vice-Premier, of Greece's position with regard to international problems and the principles which guide her policy. Greece is, of course, a relatively small country and her influence, therefore, on world affairs is restricted. But Greece has the steadfast will to contribute, within limits of her powers, to every effort aimed at creating a better world.

"My country, like yours, believes most deeply in peace. And it believes, also, that no people want to go to war. In spite of this, there is today a dangerous confusion in international life which provokes local conflicts and creates dangers for peace.

"Precisely because she believes in peace, Greece supports every effort aiming at its safeguard. She supports the need for a limitation of armaments, because they lead to dangerous psychoses and absorb resources which could often be used to eradicate the misery which plagues a great part of humanity today. Personally, I believe that the arms race is mainly due to mutual distrust and the fear which characterized East-West relations.

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"But this distrust cannot be dissipated unless arms limitation is balanced and controlled. This means that those who are ahead should reduce their armaments and those who are behind should strengthen theirs. And this is not difficult to achieve if there is good faith and sincerity on all sides.

"Greece also maintains the view that disarmament, which we have been discussing for 30 years in vain, cannot be accomplished without establishing a sense of security in the world, because nobody will offer to disarm unless he feels secure. But for such a sense of security to be created, in parallel with the limitation of arms, the United Nations organization must be armed with the power to protect peace efficiently.

"The inability, moreover, of the United Nations organization to impose justice is confirmed, among many others, by the dramatic events in Cyprus and in the Middle East. It is a well-known fact that in spite of repeated resolutions adopted by the United Nations, the Turkish occupation of Cyprus continues while the Palestinians, who wander round the world, have not yet managed to acquire a homeland.

"A certain contribution to safeguarding peace is also the cooperation between countries which have different social and economic systems and political orientations because such cooperation moderates oppositions and encourages peaceful coexistence. My belief in this policy has dictated the initiative I have taken towards inter-Balkan cooperation in the economic and technical sectors. And I can say that this task is developing in a satisfactory way. However, in order to produce the expected benefits, it must not be disturbed by extra-Balkan rivalries.

"You know, Mr Vice-Premier, all about the efforts being made in recent years for the unification of Europe, which my country has already joined. The fulfillment of these efforts, which is unfortunately proceeding at a slow pace, will constitute a great historic event which will affect the course of humanity because it will allow Europe to valorise the tremendous possibilities at its disposal and to become a stabilizing factor in international life. I believe that under the pressure of events, the process of unification will be accelerated, in the interest not only of Europe but of the world in general.

"I believe that with respect to the big problems facing mankind today, our views, even where they do not coincide, run close together in spite of the fact that we belong to different social systems. Where, however, they coincide is in the will of both our countries for a world that is free from the spirit of confrontation; a world where national independence is respected and the sovereignty of every people unbreached; a world, finally, where resources and creative powers are devoted exclusively to the economic and social progress of humanity.

"I think that our views also coincide in the will of both our governments to cultivate friendship and promote cooperation between our two peoples. I am convinced that the talks we are going to have will confirm this will and that they will open up new roads in our cooperation.

"And with this conviction, I raise a toast to the health of Chairman Hua Guo Feng, to the progress and prosperity of our friends, the Chinese people and to your personal happiness, Mr Vice-Premier."

Meeting With Hua

OW151618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng met with Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis here this afternoon.

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Extending a warm welcome to Prime Minister Karamanlis, who is visiting China for the first time, Premier Hua noted that there had been good relations between China and Greece since the establishment of their diplomatic relations. He expressed the conviction that the current visit of Prime Minister Karamanlis would contribute greatly to mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and Greek people.

Prime Minister Karamanlis told Premier Hua that he was satisfied with his talks with Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping. "Our talks were very friendly and useful," he said. Premier Hua said: "Friendly exchanges of views benefit both sides."

The premier and the prime minister then had a wide-ranging discussion on international issues of common interest.

Greek Foreign Minister George Rallis attended the meeting. Also present were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Haifeng, Assistant Foreign Minister Song Zhiguang and Chinese Ambassador to Greece He Yang.

Scientific-Technological Agreement

OW151620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)--An agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Hellenic Republic was signed here this afternoon.

Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng and Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis attended the signing ceremony.

The agreement provides that the contracting parties will, on a reciprocal basis, exchange scientific and technological information and data; exchange scientific and technological delegations, scientists, technicians and visiting scholars for visits, study tours and advanced studies; and undertake joint research on projects of common interest; organize bilateral scientific and technological symposia and lectures.

The agreement was signed by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Greek Foreign Minister George Rallis on behalf of their respective governments.

Farewell Banquet

OW151710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)--The Prime Minister of Greece Konstandinos Karamanlis and Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping agreed that there were broad prospects for expanding cooperation between Greece and China.

Speaking at a farewell banquet here this evening, Prime Minister Karamanlis said that on bilateral relations, "We have ascertained not only that there are no problems between our two countries but that there are possibilities of extending our cooperation".

In reply, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said: "We are confident that there are broad prospects for friendly relations and cooperation between China and Greece in spite of their differences in social system and actual situation."

The farewell banquet took place in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People. Present were Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, Vice-Chairman Ngapo Ngawang Jigme of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, leading members of government departments and Chinese Ambassador to Greece He Yang.

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They met and chatted with Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis, Foreign Minister George Rallis, Greek Ambassador to China Themistoklis Khrisanthopoulos and the other distinguished guests from Greece.

In his toast, Prime Minister Karamanlis expressed satisfaction at his talks with Premier Hua Guofeng and Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping on bilateral relations and the pressing problems of the times. He said: "As for the international situation, we confirmed the adherence of our countries to those fundamental principles which are essential to the security and the progress of all peoples. We also agreed on the need for us all to strive for the safeguarding of peace which is disturbed at this time in many areas of the world."

"During my visit here," he said, "I was impressed by the monuments of your ancient civilization as by the gigantic effort of the Chinese people for the development of your country. I am convinced that your aim of turning China into a strong and prosperous country in the next twenty years will be crowned with success."

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping in his toast described Prime Minister Karamanlis' four days in China as "days of great significance in the development of the friendly relations between our two countries".

He noted that "in the last few days, Chairman Hua Guofeng met with the prime minister, and their talks proceeded in a cordial and amicable atmosphere. The prime minister and myself held in-depth talks on major international issues and bilateral relations and reached identical or similar views on a wide range of subjects, thus enhancing our mutual understanding and friendship.

"Our talks convinced us all the more that the development of friendly relations and cooperation between China and Greece is not only in the interests of our two peoples but also helps to preserve world peace."

He went on to say that both China and Greece "are facing the common tasks of safeguarding their national independence and security, and developing their national economies. Both countries are determined to do their best to defend world peace, each according to its own conditions."

The vice-premier praised Prime Minister Karamanlis for his "valuable contributions to the development of Sino-Greek relations." He asked the prime minister to convey the Chinese people's profound friendship to the Greek people.

Heads of diplomatic missions of the European Economic Community member countries were present at the banquet and met with Prime Minister Karamanlis before the banquet.

This morning, Prime Minister Karamanlis paid a visit to the evergreen people's commune on the western outskirts of Beijing, where he inspected the commune's vegetable beds, watched a song and dance performance given by children at a kindergarten and visited a commune member's home.

Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin accompanied the Greek prime minister on the visit.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL VISITS PRC

Meeting With Hua

OW131628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 13 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, this afternoon met with Bettino Craxi, general secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, his wife Mrs. Craxi, and his party.

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Premier Hua Guofeng saw Mr. Craxi in Italy during his recent visit to the country. He said that he was very glad to see him again in China and extended a welcome to Mr. Craxi, his wife and other Italian guests accompanying him on the visit. Mr. Craxi, on behalf of Pietro Nenni, chairman of the Italian Socialist Party, presented gifts to Premier Hua Guofeng. Premier Hua expressed his thanks.

Then he and Mr. Craxi had talks in a cordial atmosphere.

Premier Hua said: "We were accorded a warm reception by the Italian Government and people during our visit there. The Italian people showed great warmth towards us. Although we stayed there for only four days, we met with many old friends and made many new ones. We are satisfied with our visit to Italy."

Present at the meeting were Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Elio Pessa, interim charge d'affaires at the Italian Embassy here, and Mrs. Pessa.

Mr. Craxi and his party arrived in Beijing yesterday for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. They were honoured at a luncheon given by Secretary General Xie Li.

Further Talks With Hua

OW151208 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, Nov 15, (AFP)--Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng told a visiting European political figure yesterday that he was very satisfied with the results of his visit to West Europe, most of which were still unknown to the public. The Chinese leader also said that the Soviet threat to West Europe was less immediate than that hanging over four other regions of the world including Southeast Asia.

Mr Hua made these disclosures to Italian Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi, who afterwards told the press about his two and a quarter hour meeting with the Chinese leader.

Mr Hua stressed that his official visits to West Germany and Italy had been more important than had been made public, but gave no further details. The Chinese premier returned to Beijing on Saturday from a European tour which also took him to France and Great Britain.

Mr Hua also told Mr Craxi that his trip had not changed the Chinese vision of international affairs but that Beijing believed that Western Europe was not one of the four hotspots of the world threatened by Soviet hegemonism.

These were Southeast Asia, particularly Indochina, the Middle East where the oil question could only get bigger, all of Africa but especially the horn region, and Central America, thanks to the presence there of Cuba.

Speaking about Africa Mr Hua said that if the Soviet Union managed to gain control of the Red Sea, the European nations would be forced to accept conditions laid down by Moscow and this situation would lead to the isolation of China.

The strengthening of the Soviet Union in these four hotspots would lead to the encirclement of Europe, Mr Craxi reported Mr Hua as indicating.

Meeting With Chinese Journalists

OW151722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)--Bettino Craxi, general secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, told Chinese journalists here today that there were good prospects for friendly cooperation between Italy and China.

Visiting China in the wake of Premier Hua Guofeng's successful visit to Italy, he said he intended to consolidate relations between the two countries and deepen his understanding of China.

Mr. Craxi said that Italy and China could further expand their economic cooperation. Not only was this because Italy needed to import raw materials and export machinery, technology and manufactured goods, while China had abundant natural resources and would experience tremendous economic growth, it was also because the two countries enjoyed excellent political relations, he said. Both countries needed a peaceful international environment and were very close in their views about international politics and the world situation and about the struggle of various peoples for independence and sovereignty, he added.

Dealing with a number of specific international issues, General Secretary Craxi said: "Over the past decade we have always condemned the Soviet Union for its military occupation of Czechoslovakia.

"For the same reason, we now condemn Vietnam for its military intervention against Kampuchea. Vietnam's actions have damaged its image."

Mr. Craxi also showed concern over the worsening situation in the Middle East and the instability on the African Continent.

Peace should be built on the basis of equilibrium, he said. Military equilibrium in Europe should be achieved through negotiation, he added. The Soviet Union's recent deployment of SS-20 guided missiles in Europe, he said, had changed the status quo and given rise to new problems.

FRENCH CP (M-L) ISSUES APPEAL ON KAMPUCHEAN SITUATION

OW151916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Paris, November 15 (XINHUA)--"Only after immediate and total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, can the Kampuchean people be saved, and peace be reestablished in the (Southeast Asia) region," pointed out the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France in an appeal on Kampuchean situation.

The appeal said: "This year, the Kampuchean people have undergone a veritable tragedy. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children have died victims of bullets, bombardment and toxic gas used by the Vietnamese aggressor troops."

The appeal emphatically pointed out: "This situation is the consequence of Vietnamese expansionism with the active support of Soviet hegemonism. Vietnamese expansionism will spread war to the whole of Southeast Asia, thus menacing world peace."

The appeal called on all members of the party and all anti-imperialist people to mobilize, to demand that humanitarian aid can be immediately distributed to the Kampuchean population; to condemn Vietnamese aggression; to demand the immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea; and to support the resistance movement of the Kampuchean patriots.

TITO ADDRESSES SPORTS GROUP ON YUGOSLAV UNITY

OW150828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, November 14 (XINHUA)--"We are able to resist all external pressure and attempts to break the internal unity, undermine the stability and diminish the prestige of Yugoslavia", said President Josip Broz Tito today when meeting with a delegation of the "Sloboda (Freedom)" Workers Sports Association of Tuzla, Yugoslav constituent Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. According to TANJUG, President Tito is the patron of the celebration of the association's 60th anniversary which took place recently.

"Our greatest treasure is our people who pursue and support the Yugoslav policy", he declared.

"We have been united so far and we must continue to be so. We must cherish our brotherhood and unity as the major guarantee of our future", the president said.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS YUGOSLAV PARTY DELEGATION

OW51910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Chengdu, November 15 (XINHUA)--Zhao Ziyang, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and first secretary of the Sichuan provincial party committee, today met with and gave a dinner in honour of the delegation from the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Milka Planinc, member of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang had met Comrade Planinc in August of last year when he was accompanying Comrade Hua Guofeng on his visit to Yugoslavia. Today they met again in Chengdu.

Liu Xinquan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Du Xingyuan, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial Party Committee, Meng Dongbo, vice-chairman of the Sichuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Li Jun, secretary of the Chengdu City Revolutionary Committee, were present. Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirko Ostojic and his wife were also present.

ULANHU, PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BUCHAREST

OW152134 Beijing XINHUA in English 2122 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, November 15 (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Communist Party of China arrived here today to attend the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party at the invitation of its Central Committee. The delegation was led by Ulanfu, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. Present at the airport to welcome the delegation were: Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy prime minister; Ion Iliescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the R.C.P. Central Committee and chairman of the National Waters Council; and Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department of the R.C.P. Central Committee. Chinese Ambassador to Romania Chen Shuliang and Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu were also present.

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PRC CULTURAL DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO MIDDLE EAST

Departure From Syria

OW091750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Damascus, November 9 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government cultural delegation with Minister of Culture Huang Zhen as leader and Vice-Minister of Culture Zhou Erfu as deputy leader left here for Amman today after concluding its official visit to Syria.

During their stay in Syria, the Chinese visitors were warmly welcomed by the Syrian Government. They called on Minister of Culture Najah al-'Attar, Minister of Education Zuhayr Mashariqah and Minister of Higher Education Shaker Fahham, and exchanged views with them on ways to strengthen cultural cooperation and friendly ties between China and Syria.

Minister Najah al-'Attar gave a reception in honour of the Chinese delegation on November 4. Huang Zhen gave a farewell dinner in the Chinese Embassy here yesterday evening. Both Huang Zhen and Najah al-'Attar in their toasts expressed satisfaction at their talks and the wish to have more cultural contacts.

Reception by Jordanian Prime Minister

OW112206 Beijing XINHUA in English 2135 GMT 11 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Amman, November 11 (XINHUA)--Mudur Badran, prime minister of Jordan, received Huang Zhen, head of the cultural delegation of the Chinese Government, and Zhou Erfu, deputy head of the delegation, at his office this morning and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese guests, according to a report from Amman.

During the meeting, the Jordanian prime minister said, "The visit by the Chinese cultural delegation will contribute to the consolidation of the friendly relations between the two peoples and the two countries. This relationship is getting better and better." Huang Zhen said, "China and the Arab countries have had traditional friendship for thousands of years. We sympathize with and support each other in the struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence. Through consultation, we have reached agreement on the cultural agreement between the two countries. We are sure that the cultural exchange and cooperation in other fields between the two countries will develop further."

Present on the occasion were Sa'id at-Tall, Jordanian minister of communications and acting minister of culture and youth, and Gu Xiaobo, Chinese ambassador to Jordan.

The Chinese cultural delegation arrived in Amman from Damascus on November 9. Upon its arrival at the border town of Ar-Ramtha the delegation was warmly welcomed by the Jordan minister of communications and acting minister of culture and youth.

Yesterday evening, Minister Sa'id at-Tall gave a banquet at the King Husayn Youth City in honour of the Chinese delegation. Present at the banquet were Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim, Minister of Information 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Minister of Health 'Abd ar-Ra'uf ar-Rawabidah, Minister of Transportation 'Ali as-Suhaymat and other high ranking government officials and well known personalities in the academic, education and information circles.

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Reception by King Husayn

OW112207 Beijing XINHUA in English 2151 GMT 11 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Amman, November 11 (XINHUA)--King Husayn of Jordan met in his palace this afternoon Huang Zhen, and Zhou Erfu, head and deputy head of the cultural delegation of the Chinese Government. He had a cordial and friendly talk with the Chinese guests.

During the meeting, his majesty said, "Your visit is a new step on the road of consolidating the friendly relations between the two countries, with the aim of making the relations between our two countries closer on a firm basis. We always endeavour to further this relationship between our two countries. We have many contacts and friendly relations." His majesty continued, "We hope your country will be stronger. I'd like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks and warm greetings to your great country and people. We express our appreciations to your country. We treasure your attitudes toward the Middle East issue and highly appreciate your efforts to support our cause." The king added, "I hope I will visit your country at the invitation of your government in the near future. I think the visit will take place before very long.

Huang Zhen said in reply, "We are grateful for the warm welcome extended to us by Your Majesty's government." He continued, "The Chinese Government and people always support the just struggle of the Jordanian people, the Arab people and the Palestinian people. This is our consistent principle. We reaffirm that we will not have any contacts with the Israeli Government which has occupied Arab territories and refused to recognize the sacred national rights of the Palestinian people. The occupied Arab territories must be recovered, and the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homeland and to set up their own state, must be realized. Only through this can the Middle East problem be truly settled." Huang Zhen said at the end, "The Chinese Government and people look forward to Your Majesty's visit to China."

Present at the meeting were Sa'id at-Tall, minister of communications and acting minister of culture and youth, and Gu Xiaobo, Chinese ambassador to Jordan.

Cultural Cooperation Agreement

OW120826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 12 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Amman, November 11 (XINHUA)--A cultural cooperation agreement between China and Jordan was signed here this evening.

The agreement, the first of this kind between the two governments, was signed by Huang Zhen, head of the Chinese Government cultural delegation, and Dr Sa'id at-Tall, minister of communications and acting minister of culture and youth of Jordan.

Under the agreement, the two countries will carry out cooperation in the fields of culture, arts, education and health, exchange visits by writers, artists and other people engaged in academic activities.

The agreement also provides that the two sides will work for the development of tourism between the two countries, promote cooperation between publishing houses, broadcasting and TV systems, and exchange visits of people engaged in these fields.

The five-year agreement will be extended automatically by consecutive five-year periods, unless one of the parties terminates it in writing six months before its expiry date.

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Departure for Tunis

OW151548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Amman, November 15 (XINHUA)--The Chinese cultural delegation led by Huang Zhen left here for Tunis this morning at the end of its one week visit to Jordan.

During their stay in Jordan, members of the delegation met with King Husayn, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, and other cabinet ministers. Bilateral relations and the current situation in the Middle East were discussed.

The delegation also met with the commander in chief of the Jordan armed forces, General Zaid Shaker and the chief of staff, General Abdul Hadi Majali.

The two countries signed a cultural agreement.

Before the delegation's departure, Huang Zhen and the Jordanian minister of communications and acting minister of culture and youth, Sa'id at-Tall, held a press conference at the airport.

In his speech, Huang Zhen reaffirmed the Chinese Government's support for the Jordanian, Palestinian and Arab people in their "just struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion." He stressed that China would not enter into relations with the Israeli regime. He affirmed that the occupied Arab territories should be returned and that the national rights of the Palestinians should be realized. He expressed the hope that all parties in the Arab world would show "mutual understanding," and strive to rebuild their unity for "the fight against the common enemy." "Such action would "hasten their victory," he said.

Minister at-Tall thanked the Chinese Government for its complete support for Jordan's position on national issues. He expressed satisfaction with the Chinese Government's statement that it would not have any contacts or relations with Israel. "The Jordanian Government is fully prepared to improve relations with China," he emphasized.

IRAN WILL NOT DECREASE OIL PRODUCTION

OW141918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 14 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, November 14 (XINHUA)--Iran did not intend to lower its oil production and exports following the oil export ban to the U.S. "because we do not want the slightest damage to be done to other countries," said Iran's Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar in a press conference this morning.

Production of Iran's crude oil would remain at about 4 million barrels a day as before, he added.

The oil minister said that Iran had not asked the other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for "active support" of its oil export ban to the U.S. It had sought only "verbal support". He said Iran might face some difficulties in the purchase of spare parts for its oil equipment, but added that the problem could be solved.

CHINESE-IRANIAN TRADE COMMITTEE MEETS IN BEIJING

OW141722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 14 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA)--The mixed trade committee of the governments of China and Iran discussed problems relating to trade in 1980 between the two countries at its fourth meeting held here between November 12 and 14.

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A memorandum was signed this morning at the end of the meeting. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Runsheng met with the Iranian trade mission before the memorandum was signed.

The Iranian trade mission arrived in Beijing on November 11. It left here this afternoon to visit Guangzhou before leaving for home.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER HE YING ENDS VISIT TO EGYPT

OW041543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, November 4 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister He Ying reiterated China's support for the struggle of the Egyptian, Arab and Palestinian people to recover all the territories occupied by Israel, and to restore the national rights of the Palestinian people. He also expressed the hope that the Arab people would attain their targets through closer unity.

He Ying expressed the view during his talks yesterday with Aslah Hassan, under secretary of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. They discussed bilateral cooperation and international issues of common interest, particularly the Middle East problems.

He Ying left here today for Sana winding up his visit to Egypt.

EGYPT, UNITED STATES SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

OW050126 Beijing XINHUA in English 0110 GMT 5 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, November 4 (XINHUA)--Egypt and the United States signed here today two agreements, one on agricultural cooperation, and the other on scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries, according to a report of the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY.

They were signed by Egyptian Minister of Agriculture Mahmud Muhammad Da'ud and U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Robert Bergland, who is leading a delegation of 25 American agricultural experts and technicians on a four-day visit to Egypt.

Under the first agreement, the U.S. will increase its aid to 40 million U.S. dollars to Egypt for the development of farm mechanization. The second stipulates for the expansion of scientific and technological exchanges and the setting up of a joint fund for agricultural researches.

Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil received the U.S. secretary on separate occasions today.

CHAIRMAN 'ARAFAT COMMENTS ON PLO OBJECTIVE

OW110858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 11 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Kuwait, November 11 (XINHUA)--"The Palestine Liberation Organization loves peace and devotes itself to peace. The objective of its struggle is simply to realize peace," declared PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

In a statement published in the November 10 issue of the Saudi weekly AL YAMAMAH, 'Arafat said, "We are neither war-mongers nor mercenaries. We are fighting for peace on Palestinian territory so that our people may live in freedom." He noted, "Up to now 110 countries have established formal relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Such relations will prosper as the Palestinian struggle surges forward." "We are holding the gun firmly in our hands," he added, "for our fighters believe that victory grows out of the barrel of a gun."

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"The enemies of the Iranian and Arab people want us to be at loggerheads with the Iranian revolution," he observed. "We have the duty to be in constant contacts with the Iranian revolution and our gulf brothers so that matters may develop in the right direction," he said.

SAUDI DEPUTY PREMIER DISCUSSES SECURITY OF GULF

OW150234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0207 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, November 14 (XINHUA)--"Saudi Arabia regards the security of the gulf including the Hormuz Strait to be the responsibility of the gulf states only," Prince 'Abdallah Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi Arabian second deputy premier and chief of the National Guard, declared yesterday.

According to a report of the QATAR NEWS AGENCY, Prince 'Abdallah made this remark in an interview with Jordan newspaper AL-AKHBAR. He said that the policy of Saudi Arabia emanates from her keenness to keep the gulf area away from the conflict among foreign states.

Last week, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, Shaykh Ahmad bin Sayf al-Thani, also talked about the security of the gulf in an interview published by the Omani magazine AL-AQIDA in Muscat on November 8. The minister stressed the importance of cooperation, coordination and consultations among the gulf states. He said that "without understanding and cooperation based on mutual respect, the gulf states will become a target for international foreign ambitions."

Earlier, Omani Deputy Minister of Defence Salim Abdullah condemned the Soviet Union for seeking hegemony in the Hormuz Strait.

PRC MUSLIM FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS KUWAIT, OMAN

OW132118 Beijing XINHUA in English 2105 GMT 13 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Kuwait, November 13 (XINHUA)--A Chinese Moslem friendship delegation wound up its friendly visit to Kuwait and left here for the Sultanate of Oman today.

The delegation was led by Muhammed Ali Zhang Jie, vice-president of the Islamic Association of China, with Imam al-Haji Salah an Shiwei, Akhun (senior priest) of Dongsu Mosque, Beijing, as deputy leader. They arrived here on November 7 after making a pilgrimage to Mecca. As guests of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs of Kuwait, the Chinese Moslems visited religious institutes, mosques and other historic sites. They were accorded a warm welcome from the government and the people of Kuwait. Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Yusuf Jasim Hajji received the Chinese Moslems.

Chinese Ambassador to Kuwait Ding Hao gave a party for the delegation yesterday evening. Kuwaiti Government officials and religious leaders as well as diplomatic envoys were present on the occasion.

RHODESIAN CONSTITUTIONAL PARLEY REACHES AGREEMENT

OW160800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] London, November 15 (XINHUA)--An agreement on the transitional arrangements for pre-independence in Zimbabwe was reached here this morning at the Rhodesian constitutional conference.

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Based on the British formula, under the agreement there will be a transition period of two months until the granting of formal independence. The transition period will start from the date when a cease-fire becomes effective. During this period, the present Muzorewa administration will cease its functions while a British governor will take charge on a caretaker basis. Elections will be held at the same time under the supervision of the British Government's authority and Commonwealth observers to form a government after independence.

At the plenary session this morning, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, chairman of the conference said that the Patriotic Front forces would have equal status with the Salisbury forces under the authority of the governor. This is a major concession made by Britain which paved the way for the Patriotic Front delegation to finally agree to the British proposals.

As for the transition period, a Patriotic Front leader said in a T.V. interview this afternoon that it would run more than two months. REUTERS reported that Britain had agreed to extend it from eight to eleven weeks.

The second stage of the conference thus wound up and, according to a British spokesman, talks on a ceasefire will begin tomorrow.

AFRICAN SHIPPING LINE UNDERCUT BY SOVIET LINE

OW080922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Lusaka, November 7 (XINHUA)--The row between the East African Shipping Line (EASL) and the Soviet Union is still going on after its refusal to increase the Soviet line's freight charges.

Zambian Under Secretary of the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communication R. Mapulanga said here yesterday that the Soviet line, whose charges are 30 per cent lower than those of EASL, is getting most of the business. Talks were conducted to get the Russians on a par with the EASL. But the Russians agreed to hike the rate at one time and changed their mind the next and continued the old practice. They acted as they felt, he noted.

However, he stressed, EASL will try by "all means to get them (Russians) to change their rate because other lines are suffering."

The wrangle was brought to light in 1976 when EASL announced that it was undercut as much as 30 per cent by the Soviet line on freight charges. Zambia, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania are members of EASL.

NEW CONGOLESE AMBASSADOR MEETS PRC OFFICIALS

Meeting With Ulanhu

OW230822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 23 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA)--Albert Matoko, new ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo to China, presented his credentials here this morning to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Chinese Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei was present on the occasion.

Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nianlong met with the ambassador on October 20.

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Meeting With Chen Muhua

OW150908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met here this morning with Albert Matoko, the new ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo to China.

JI PENGFEI MEETS MAURITANIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW091720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Mauritania-China Friendship Association led by Mohamed Ould Khattiri Ould Segane, president of the association.

Mr. Segane had visited China twice at head of the delegation from the Mauritania-China friendship delegation and had done a lot of work for the promotion of friendship between the two countries.

During this afternoon's meeting, Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei had a friendly talk with the Mauritanian guests. Present were Mauritanian Ambassador to China Mr. Ba Mohamed Abdellahi and Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Luo Shigao.

PRC ENVOY TO GAMBIA LEAVES AT END OF TERM

OW111534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 11 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Gambia Lei Yang left Banjul for home yesterday at the end of his term of office, according to a Banjul report.

On November 9, Gambian President D.K. Jawara received and had a cordial talk with him. The president expressed his deep satisfaction at the friendly cooperation between Gambia and China and looked forward to further development of such relations.

PRC'S ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO DJIBOUTI PRESIDENT

OW121244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 12 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Djibouti, November 11 (XINHUA)--Yao Guang, first Chinese ambassador to the Republic of Djibouti, presented his credentials to President Hassan Gouled Abtidon at the presidential palace here today.

President Gouled had a friendly and cordial talks with Ambassador Yao Guang after the presentation of the credentials. He wished the Chinese people happiness and prosperity. The Chinese ambassador expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the two countries would develop and be strengthened on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Yao Guang arrived here from Cairo on November 9.

PRC ENVOY TO GUINEA-BISSAU LEAVES FOR BEIJING

OW080301 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau Jia Huaiji left Bissau for home yesterday at the end of his term of office.

GUANGMING RIBAO DENOUNCES FORMATION OF PERSONALITY CULTS

HK150913 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 79 p 3 HK

[Report: "Opposing the Cult of the Individual Is a Good Tradition of the International Communist Movement"]

[Text] SHIJIE LISHI No 4 of 1979 carries an article by Gao Fang entitled "Opposing the Cult of the Individual Is a Fine Tradition in the History of the International Communist Movement."

The article cites numerous examples to show that opposing the cult of the individual is a fine tradition initiated by Marx, Engels and Lenin in the history of the international communist movement. In a letter to a German journalist, Marx said: "A precondition which Engels and I upheld when we joined the Cedret organization of the communists was: Abandon all things in the regulations which encourage blind faith in authority." They held that excessive propaganda about an individual would lead to the cult of the individual. In his 21 May 1894 letter to Plekhanov, Engels pointed out: "First, please do not call me 'teacher.' My name is Engels." He wanted other people, including his juniors, to address him by his name. He said: "Anyone who holds a high position does not have the right to ask others to adopt a particularly gentle attitude toward him." Lenin strictly forbade the hanging of his pictures in public offices and turned down artists' requests to paint his picture and make statues of him. He said: "A workers' leader is neither an angel nor a saint nor a hero. He is an ordinary person." Because Marx, Engels and Lenin firmly maintained the tradition of opposing the cult of the individual, it was possible to promote inner-party democracy, uphold the collective leadership, overcome the inevitable mistakes made by the party leaders and arouse the enthusiasm of the revolutionary masses under the party's leadership.

The article says: Stalin expressed his opposition on many occasions to the lavish praises of him and the molding of a personality cult. However, instead of taking solid action to stop it, he even accepted and encouraged the unprincipled eulogy of him. Careerists like Khrushchev and Beria fanned the evil wind of a personality cult during the 1930's, thereby destroying the fine traditions of the international communist movement and causing very serious consequences.

The article pointed out: At Comrade Mao Zedong's proposal, our party paid constant attention to defending the fine tradition of opposing the personality cult from 1949 to the late 1950's. However, after taking charge of the work of the Military Commission in 1960, Lin Biao trampled on this tradition and fanned the evil wind of a personality cult ever more vigorously. He carried out such activities to the extreme during the Cultural Revolution.

The article pointed out in conclusion: To terminate personality cults completely, it is necessary to seriously sum up historical experience, suit the remedy to the case, eliminate subjective and objective conditions and internal and external factors giving rise to a personality cult and prevent bad people like Khrushchev, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" from taking the molding of a personality cult as a means to realizing their wild ambitions of usurping party and state power.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES CIRCULAR TO REDUCE YEAREND SPENDING

OW140209 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1235 GMT 13 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 13 November--The State Council recently issued a circular demanding that all localities, departments and units firmly strengthen their leadership, resolutely limit the collective purchasing power in society and determinedly prohibit any locality, department or unit from spending money freely on a crash basis at the end of the year.

The circular pointed out: The past few years witnessed great achievements in placing the collective purchasing power in society under control. However, since last winter and spring some localities have abolished or merged administrative organs controlling the collective purchasing power in society. Therefore efforts to control such purchasing power have been relaxed. In some localities the units in charge of commodity supplies fail to strictly apply the rules and regulations concerned, thus turning the measures to limit the collective purchasing power into a formality. Many units spend money freely and indulge in wastefulness and extravagance. The collective purchasing power in society which was once limited has again begun to rise.

The circular added: Control of the collective purchasing power in society is an important measure in realizing the four modernizations and in maintaining and bringing into full play the fine traditions of plain living and hard struggle and of diligence and frugality. It is a long-range principle, not an expedient measure. We must fully realize the necessity and the protracted nature of this work and resolutely control collective purchasing power in society.

The circular stipulated that it is necessary to fulfill the targets assigned by the state this year to various localities and departments to control the collective purchasing power. There should be no exceptions. As for some commodities not used in production, all localities and departments must stop purchasing them if they are not absolutely needed. If they are absolutely necessary, the amount purchased must be kept to a minimum. Between now and the end of June next year no applications will be accepted for the purchase of the 27 specially controlled commodities specified by the state and all supplies for such commodities will be stopped except for special individual cases involving units which have been newly set up.

No unit is allowed to use any fund under any pretext to purchase commodities which are to be distributed among the workers as souvenirs or rewards. From now on, no objects or prizes should be given away at any meeting, but meetings of model workers or congresses of advanced workers at and above the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels are allowed to buy some prizes according to the existing rules and regulations and provided they do not compete against the people in buying commodities.

The circular also called on the financial and accounting personnel in various units and the finance and banking departments in various localities to strengthen their supervision and make checks at all times. They must refuse to handle any abnormal remittance or account and also report the case to the leadership in good time.

The circular demanded that all localities and departments organize their strength between this winter and next spring to check on how the collective purchasing power in society is being controlled. Units and individuals that have distinguished themselves in practicing economy and reducing expenditures and in persistently upholding this system should be commended and rewarded. Those that have indulged in wastefulness and extravagance and done things in disregard of the rules and regulations should be criticized and helped through education. Necessary disciplinary measures must be taken against any malicious act which causes serious losses and waste. All specially controlled commodities that are fraudulently purchased should be confiscated, and the money paid for such commodities should be turned over to the state treasury.

GUANGMING RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON IMPORTANCE OF PRICE CONTROL

HK141351 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 79 p 4 HK

[Commentator's article: "Strengthen Price Control, Tighten Up Discipline"]

[Text] After the big increase in the procurement prices of principal farm produce, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council have decided to raise by an appropriate margin the selling prices of eight principal nonstaple foodstuffs: pork, beef, mutton, poultry, eggs, vegetables, aquatic products and milk, effective from 1 November 1979. At the same time, the Central Committee and the State Council have decided to offer nonstaple foodstuff subsidies and to give a wage increase to 40 percent of the workers and staff. This is an important event that concerns the interests of the state, the collective and the individual; it is also of far-reaching significance for the general situation of stability and unity; for the implementation of the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy; and for the realization of the four modernizations.

Since the founding of the PRC, we have on several occasions raised the procurement prices of farm produce and reduced the prices of agricultural means of production. However, farm produce prices still remain relatively low. Due to the sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over a long period of time and the ultraleftist line they peddled in the countryside, agricultural production suffered a great deal in the past. In addition, production costs in agriculture have greatly increased because of the increasingly widespread use of agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and so on. In spite of production increases, many people's communes and production brigades find that their income has not increased correspondingly. In some cases, it has even decreased. This dampens the enthusiasm of the peasants and hampers the development of agricultural production. To correctly handle the relations between the workers and the peasants and among the state, the collective and the individual, in accordance with the proposals put forward by the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, beginning this March, the State Council has raised the procurement prices of 18 principal farm products, including grain, cotton, oil and pigs. The peasants are very happy about this. This measure has promoted agricultural production, encouraged the peasants to eagerly sell their farm and sideline products and improved market supply by providing consumers with plenty of pork and eggs. Therefore, the masses of people in the cities also feel very happy about it. Practice has demonstrated that this is an important decision for promoting the national economy. However, the increase in the procurement prices of farm produce has also given rise to new contradictions. By this we mean that the present situation poses management difficulties for commercial departments. Commercial departments currently suffer sustained financial losses because they sell goods at prices lower than the procurement prices. This has made many units reluctant to buy farm produce for circulation. Moreover, the increases in farm and sideline products have pushed up the production costs of industrial commodities; some localities and departments have made unauthorized or disguised price increases; speculators on the market have also been active, exploiting this situation by marking up the prices of goods bought from one commercial department and selling the goods to another commercial department at a profit. To resolve such newly emerging contradictions, it is necessary to raise the selling prices of meat, poultry, eggs and other principal nonstaple foodstuffs by an appropriate margin while keeping stable the selling prices of the people's daily necessities such as grain, edible oil and eggs. Only in this way can the peasants be encouraged to produce and sell more and the commercial departments be encouraged to purchase and supply more; only in this way will it be possible to enliven the national economy, plug all loopholes and stamp out speculation. The state has made strenuous efforts to do this well and to insure, as far as possible, that the people's current living standard will not decline. However, we must realize that commodity prices affect each other.

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The current increases involve many kinds of commodities and the amounts of increases are quite considerable. Hence they may have a relatively wider effect on the market. Therefore, it is imperative to adopt strict measures and pay meticulous attention to this so as to prevent chain reactions and consecutive markups in prices.

In regard to prices, we must take the situation as a whole into consideration and maintain the general situation of stability. Ours is a socialist country. In our country, the development of the national economy and the state of the people's material and cultural life hinge first of all on our general, strategic planning. Once a correct plan or policy is instituted, the entire country must take concerted action to implement and safeguard it, to insure that it can achieve the desired results and that the national economy can steadily progress in a planned manner. Strictly observing rules laid down by the State Council and stabilizing prices in general is conducive to the fundamental interests of the entire party and nation at present and in the future.

The general price inspection carried out recently in various localities is a necessary step to stabilize prices in general and set people's minds at ease. In the course of this inspection, it was found that since last year the marking up of prices has become a prevailing practice in many places and overt, covert or disguised price hikes have been a conspicuous phenomenon. According to the rough estimates made by some localities, the prices of several hundred kinds of commodities directly related to the people's livelihood have been raised. Such increases in turn raise the general level of prices of commodities available in state-owned commercial departments and add to the living costs of the people. What merits our special attention is that the leaders of some basic-level units do not devote their efforts to improving management. They try instead to show their "mastery of economic laws" by relying solely on price increases. Such leading cadres even treat price increases as their means of stopping losses and increasing profits. For example, they introduce unauthorized price increases at will; they palm off inferior goods as high-quality ones and goods of lower grade as goods of higher grade; they concoct various pretexts to increase prices in disguise; they also put up prices by short measures and weights in an attempt to shift their losses onto others; and so on. Moreover, certain catering, repair and medical departments as well as some other departments directly concerned with the daily life of the people have also put up their service charges without authorization. Some comrades describe such practices in vivid terms: It is like tens of hundreds of hands reaching for the money in the purse of the man in the street. Now various localities are taking action to curb such practices and the masses are glad about this. The party Central Committee has recently stressed that after the increases in the procurement prices of farm produce and the selling prices of principal nonstaple foodstuffs, we must do a good job in market management, take good care of the people's livelihood and keep fluctuations in market prices under strict control. It is imperative to maintain general price stability and resolutely stop the practice of vying with one another in putting up prices across the board. This instruction is very correct and very important. We must resolutely implement it. With regard to price control, there are well-defined rules and no one is allowed to willfully raise prices without authorization. Those who seriously violate law and discipline must be punished by party discipline and state laws.

To stop losses and increase income, all departments and enterprises must focus their efforts on the improvement of management and on the struggle against all kinds of serious cases of waste. Some of our leading cadres, workers and staff members have been engaged in activities to save every cent possible and accumulate funds for the construction of our country. But some others shut their eyes to amazingly serious cases of waste, concerning themselves only with ways to overcharge the ordinary people. They do not feel at all uneasy at seeing the serious waste of the material wealth created by the hard labor of the workers, peasants and intellectuals. [paragraph continues]

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On the other hand, they feel jealous at the little money the laboring people receive as wages, salaries or bonuses. For example, in some places, after the peasants, streaming with sweat, send the fresh vegetables they grow into town, the vegetables are roughly handled and piled up like trash until they rot and are then carted away as real garbage. In fact, large sums of money can be saved if this kind of waste--an unbearable scene--can be prevented.

Our comrades, whether in industry, commerce or the catering trades, must all exercise their right of enterprise management, maintain supervision over the enterprises and put an end to the practice of willful price increases. Some comrades think that their enterprises and they themselves can benefit from price increases. These comrades only know one side of the matter. If the practice of willful price increases is not stopped, you will not be able to stop others from raising other prices. The result will be inflation without a real increase of social health. In that case, the little extra money from the increases in the prices of products made by your own enterprises will have to be spent on daily necessities bought at raised prices, because everyone will be raising prices. What is more important is that such a tendency will frustrate our efforts to carry out construction in a planned way. If we fail in our efforts to promote the economy, the life of our people will encounter difficulties and we may even suffer the kind of hardships the Chinese people experienced in the old society, when galloping inflation persisted.

Commodity production and commodity exchange are governed by the law of value; it is normal to raise or lower the prices of certain commodities by a moderate margin. It is necessary for the state to make appropriate adjustments in this respect. However, as far as this most sensitive economic issue is concerned, the socialist pricing system must strictly observe the following essential rules: First, any adjustment in the prices of important products closely related to national welfare and the people's livelihood must only be carried out in a planned way and we must never put up their prices at will; second, we must maintain the relative stability of prices and prevent any abrupt and steep rises or falls; third, and most important of all, the adjustment of prices must be conditional on the steady improvement of the actual living standards of our laboring people. We criticize in this article the tendencies of putting up prices at random in complete disregard of the unified pricing policies of our country because such tendencies overstep the bounds of socialism and pose difficulties for the masses of the people. If prices rise faster than the incomes of the members of the staff and the peasants, this will inevitably seriously dampen the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people.

In sum, to carry out socialist modernization, we must further develop the political situation of stability and unity. One important precondition for this is that we must maintain the basic stability of prices and insure that our people can lead a stable life. The instability of prices will make people feel upset and lead to disorder in economic life. It will certainly be harmful to the political situation of stability and unity, which is necessary for realizing socialist modernization. We cannot ignore the people's needs and interests while trying to bring about socialist modernization. Only when prices are kept basically stable and there is the guarantee of a continuing rise in the people's material and cultural life will we be able to further mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people, unite as one, look forward to the future and concentrate all our efforts on the realization of the four modernizations.

GONGREN RIBAO HIGHLIGHTS GOODS FOR EXPORT

OW150932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)--Today's WORKER'S DAILY devotes half of its frontpage to reports on improving and increasing goods for export.

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The Shanghai Leather Products Company manufactured 63 per cent more leather shoes for export by October 15 this year than the same period last year. Its products are good sellers in the world market for their fine workmanship.

In the past decade, Chinese factories were not allowed to meet foreign businessmen. Now the company has invited foreign traders to the factories to see for themselves and make their orders. The company and its shoemakers have received businessmen from over 50 countries and regions so far this year. They filled orders for more than one million pairs of shoes.

An electrical machinery plant in Fujian Province has increased the output of small electric generators for export seven times in the past three years. These generators are popular in Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand.

EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR ENDS MONTHLONG SESSION IN GUANGZHOU

OW151536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, November 15 (XINHUA)--China's autumn export commodities fair closed here today after a month long session. The volume of transactions concluded surpassed all previous fairs.

Among the products which sold well were furs, green tea, rosin, carpets, drawnwork, rattan and straw products, small machine tools and diesel engines, pumps, molybdenum ore and printed cotton polyester. Transactions in chemical products more than doubled those at last year's autumn fair and those in machinery and equipment rose by 30 per cent.

Internationally accepted trading practices were widely adopted at this session, including compensatory trade which was introduced at the last autumn fair.

Chinese foreign trade groups attending the fair purchased chemical fibres, chemicals, rolled steel, paper, insecticides, instruments and medicinal drugs.

Altogether 24,000 businessmen from 97 countries and regions attended the fair.

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS DISCUSS HUANG HE PROJECTS

OW160918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Zhengzhou, November 16 (XINHUA)--Ways of building a staircase of reservoirs along the Yellow River, preventing flooding and checking soil erosion in the river basin were among questions discussed at a recent meeting in Zhengzhou City, Henan Province. The meeting was called by the Chinese Hydraulic Engineering Society to discuss plans to tame this river, the second biggest in China.

Specialists in hydraulic engineering, professors, leading officials, engineers and technicians working on river control attended.

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Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy, was also present.

China has seen outstanding achievements in controlling the notorious Yellow River in the last three decades. Disastrous flooding has come to an end, the plains along the Yellow River, Huai He and Hai He rivers secured, and the land irrigated by water from the Yellow River extended. Hydro-electric power stations and irrigation projects have also been built.

Silting, however, remains a major problem. The Yellow River carries a lot of silt, and the reservoirs and irrigated areas often become silted up. The bed of the lower course of the Yellow River is generally three to five metres higher than the river banks and can be up to ten metres higher, posing a serious threat to flood control. The amount of silt passing through Huayuankou in Henan Province averaged some 1,600 million tons a year over the last 30 years, and 400 million tons of silt were deposited annually at the low reaches of the river.

The Yellow River can be tamed only when the silt problem is solved. An area of 430,000 square kilometres on the loess highlands are subject to soil erosion. To cope with this problem, Professor Qian Ning of Tsinghua University suggested making water and soil conservation in the region the prime task for the Yellow River control programme.

Those attending the Zhengzhou meeting agreed that long-term conservation efforts should be coupled with other short-term emergency measures, such as the construction of major water control projects to expand the silt-discharging capacity of the river and its tributaries, making use of silt to raise the height of the river banks and the widening and deepening of the river estuary.

KANG SHIEN ATTENDS ALL-CHINA GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS IN BEIJING

OW151320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)--China is to send a group of geologists to Paris next year to attend the 26th International Geology Congress, Wu Heng, vice-chairman of the Chinese National Stratigraphic Commission, said in Beijing today (Thursday). He was making his opening speech at the Second All-China Stratigraphic Congress. Stratigraphy (the study of rock strata) is one of the bases of geology.

About 500 geologists from all over China and from a number of overseas countries are attending the Beijing conference, which goes on for eight days.

Wu Heng said: "The main task of this congress is to sum up the achievements and experiences in stratigraphy in the past 20 years and to continue academic exchange to discuss the tasks for the future and formulate a national development programme for stratigraphy. We also have to revise the Stratigraphical Code (draft) and the regulations of the National Stratigraphical Commission."

Vice-Premier Kang Shien, former minister of the oil industry, was present at the congress and greeted the geologists attending the congress.

A total of 300 papers on stratigraphy will be read at the congress.

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MINORITY WRITERS, ARTISTS GATHER AT CONGRESS

OW101910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 10 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA)--Over three hundred delegates from more than 30 minority nationalities attending the Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists spent a joyful get-together this evening, with poetry, songs, and dances.

Greeting the writers, poets, musicians, dancers and painters present, Yang Dongsheng, vice-minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, which hosted this evening's function, said that their attendance at the congress symbolized the equality and unity among China's nationalities. He looked forward to a blossoming of hundred flowers in multinational literature and art.

Zhou Yang, vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, went to the party to extend greetings.

Among those present were 68-year old poet Kanglangshuai of Dai nationality; painter Hu Jieqing of Man nationality, widow of the novelist Lao She; novelist Li Zhun of Mongolian nationality, one of the most productive writers in new China; writer Mala Xinfu of Mongolian nationality who was a cavalryman 30 years ago and fought for the liberation of Inner Mongolia; film artist Jing Yan of Korean nationality; novelist Li Qiao of Yi nationality; army film director Wang Ping of Hui nationality; Kangbalhan, Uighur dancer and now president of the Xinjiang Dance School; Tibetan soprano Caidan Jolma and Dai dancer Dao Meilan.

Vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Seypidin (Uighur) and Ngapo Ngawang Jigme (Tibetan) attended the party.

WRITERS ASSOCIATION ELECTS FIRST VICE CHAIRMAN

OW141352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 14 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA)--Novelist Ba Jin was elected first vice-chairman of the China Writers' Association by its third congress.

The 75-year-old writer wrote his first novel "Doom" at the age of 23. He has the trilogy "The Family", "Spring" and "Autumn", a number of other novels, more than 20 volumes of prose to his credit. He has also translated over 30 works by Gorky, Turgenev and A. Tolstoy as well as by Italian, German and Japanese writers.

Ba Jin is at present working on a novel "A Pair of Beautiful Eyes" about the life of intellectuals. He is also translating Herzen's "My Past and Thoughts".

His literary career has been closely connected with international cultural exchanges and the peace movement.

BRIEFS

NEW PLA PUBLICATION--Beijing, 21 October--The PLA Fighters Publishing House has published a book series on popularization of science among PLA units. This book series will be distributed beginning in October. It is planned that about 100 kinds of books in this series will be published within the next 3 years. The books will introduce modernized military techniques and equipment as well as the history of ancient and modern wars. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0222 GMT 21 Oct 79 OW]

FUJIAN RIBAO CALLS FOR WINTER CULTIVATION

HK141237 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 13 Nov 79 HK

[FUJIAN RIBAO 13 November short commentary: "Grasp Winter Cultivation as a Major Cultivation Season"]

[Excerpts] Winter is a major cultivation season for agricultural production in our province. It is the first battle for winning a bumper agricultural harvest next year. In this year's winter cultivation, we must sow sufficient barley and wheat well. There are many people and little arable land in our province and the production of grain is still a major problem. When grain production is promoted, the masses' livelihood can be guaranteed and all other work can develop. If we do not rely on our own efforts and grasp grain production well and if we rely on imported resources and goods, we will encounter many difficulties.

In 1976, due to the disruption caused by the gang of four, grain production dropped and our province used approximately 3,000 railroad cars and thousands of vehicles and vessels to bring in a large quantity of grain from other provinces. Railroads, roads and waterways were used simultaneously and other transport tasks were affected. The transportation expenses alone were 12 million yuan and the amount of grain damaged reached 4 to 5 million jin. This was done when the province had no alternative. For this reason we must take measures suited to local conditions and sow more spring grain and other crops, including barley and wheat.

In last year's winter cultivation in light of the actual situation, some places conducted the necessary readjustment and sowed rape, potatoes, broad beans and peas on fields which were unsuitable for the cultivation of barley and wheat. However, we must see that some places which were suitable for the cultivation of barley and wheat did not sow enough of these crops but sowed other crops instead. As a result, the areas sown to spring-harvested barley and wheat were reduced. The areas sown to barley and wheat in the whole province this year must remain stable and must not be less than in normal years. We must strive to sow more barley and wheat in places which are suitable for their cultivation. Meanwhile, we must stress an increase in the per-mu yield and firmly grasp a balanced increase of production over large areas. We must insure that high-yield places will persistently increase production and low-yield places will catch up with them so that we can reap a bumper harvest of spring grain next year.

While sowing sufficient barley and wheat well, all places must take measures suited to local conditions, vigorously grasp the cultivation of rape and strive to reap more oil-bearing crops so as to improve the people's livelihood. We must sow potatoes, over-winter sweet potatoes, broad beans and peas as much as possible. Spring green manure plays an important part in improving soil and promoting land productivity. We must also seriously grasp its cultivation well and strengthen field management to provide manure for a portion of the early rice fields next year.

To do a good job of winter cultivation, under the premise of accepting guidance by the state plan, we must respect the production teams' right of self-determination and implement the relevant economic policies. Now is the busy season for autumn harvest and winter cultivation and the crucial moment for winter cultivation. We must concentrate the energy of leadership and rural labor forces on the autumn harvest and winter cultivation. We must actively popularize measures for increasing agricultural production and fight well the battle of winter cultivation.

JIANGSU BUILDS NEW HOUSING PROJECTS FOR PEASANTS

OW160332 Beijing XINHUA in English 0302 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Nanjing, November 16 (XINHUA)--Three hundred new housing projects for peasants are being built in Jiangsu as a part of the province's plan for raising rural living standards. Today, about 10,000 Jiangsu peasant households are living in two and three-story apartment houses built in the 1970's. Each family of four occupies two or three bedroom units with a living room and a kitchen. Some have shelters adjacent to the buildings for raising pigs and poultry.

The 700 housing projects put up in the past decade provide each person living in the two and three-story buildings with at least 13 square meters of floor space. Those living in single-story brick houses live more spaciouly and have a small courtyard. The new houses are built by rivers, on hill slopes or on land not suitable for cultivation. In those areas criss-crossed by irrigation canals, the new villages line the banks.

Unified plans for construction were mapped out by the production brigades, taking into consideration both production problems and the convenience of commune members.

Increase in farm output and growth of commune-run industry and side-line occupations have enabled the communes to build more houses, provide better education and medical services and more welfare facilities for the aged and disabled.

In general, expense of building the houses is borne by the commune members with building materials produced by themselves. The collective also grants some loans, to be paid back in instalments, provided the sums do not effect production and distribution. Those families with less financial resources may receive some help from the brigades. The new houses for the aged and disabled who have no kinsmen of their own are financed entirely by the brigades.

At both the Huaxi brigade in Jiangyin County and the Weixing brigade in Wuxian County, which have high incomes from farm yields and side-line occupations, the new houses are mainly constructed with brigade funds. In the center of either brigade's housing project is a four-story service building with shops, a restaurant, a hotel, a barber shop, reading and television rooms. In the vicinity there are an auditorium, clinic, tailor's shop and shoe shop. Proper arrangements for wells, roads, the peasants' private plots and trees are included in the plans of many places.

Most of the brigades have set up brick, tile and lime kilns and some have opened small cement works to turn out the necessary building materials. The Jiangsu provincial government was allocated nearly 4,000 tons of steel products and 15,000 tons of cement annually over the last nine years to help build the new villages. The city construction departments provide blueprints for housing designs that are economical and appropriate.

Many communes have formed building construction companies employing about 200 workers to take charge of building the peasants' houses. An architectural engineering school in Nanjing has trained 200 technicians for the communes.

JIANGXI HOLDS FORUM ON PROMOTING ECONOMIC WORK

HK141122 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 79 HK

[Text] Put the four modernizations in the primary position and concentrate efforts and attention on promoting the national economy with one heart and one mind. This was the call issued to the party organizations at all levels throughout the province by the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee at a recent forum of secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees and the party committees of Jinggangshan and Lushan. On the basis of seriously studying Comrade Ye Jianying's speech at the rally marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC and the relevant important documents of the CCP Central Committee, the forum concentrated on discussing various issues regarding Jiangxi's economic work.

The forum held: Since the third plenary session, the party organizations at all levels and the cadres and masses in the province have done much effective work in implementing the strategic policy decisions of shifting the work focus along with the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy. Both the political and economic situations in Jiangxi are very good. There is an all-round bumper harvest in agricultural production and the situation has rarely been better. There has been gradual progress in industrial and communications production amid readjustments and it is predicted that this year's plan for the total output value will be overfulfilled. There have also been remarkable improvements in all economic and technical indices. The implementation of the budgets on incomes and expenditures has been relatively good, the procurement of agricultural and sideline products has greatly increased, and the urban and rural markets are becoming more prosperous daily. There is relatively great stability and unity in Jiangxi's political situation and the work in all aspects is gradually centering on economic work.

The situation is excellent, but there are plenty of problems and the work is difficult. The forum seriously analyzed the situation, exposed contradictions and summed up experiences. Each participant aired his views and conducted penetrating discussions about doing well in promoting the readjustment of Jiangxi's economy in 1980 and 1981. They put forward many very good ideas.

1. The forum demanded that the party organizations at all levels concentrate their efforts on promoting economic work. It noted: Economic issues constitute the greatest politics and the overriding political task. Political problems must be solved in the economic perspective. We must promote real, not sham, enthusiasm. This is a fundamental guiding thought for the party organizations at all levels and all departments in doing well in promoting all tasks.

We must be positive that the development of economic construction is the central task of the party committees and government at all levels now and in the future. The performance of economic construction is the most fundamental criterion for judging the performance of all our tasks. When economic construction in a certain place or department is not promoted, it means that the party committee or government there has not carried out its responsibilities.

We must resolutely shift from habitually organizing political movements and shock work to developing normal economic construction. It is now absolutely forbidden to have upheavals which adversely affect and sabotage economic construction. It is also absolutely forbidden to put the cart before the horse and to quibble over side issues, thus hindering the central task of economic construction.

We must put the organs for economic construction on a sound basis and strengthen them. The groups must be first-rate, the commanders must be strong and the commands must be effective.

On the basis of insuring that the political line is centered on realizing the four modernizations, we must have unified understanding, policies, plans, commands and actions so as to insure the fulfillment of the central task of economic construction. All departments must focus on economic construction. They must revolve around, adapt to, obey and serve this central task. They must do a good job in their respective tasks and promote the development of economic construction.

At present, we must further seriously study Comrade Ye Jianying's speech at the rally marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC in close connection with the actual situation of the four modernizations. We must deepen the study and discussion of the criterion of truth, continue to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultra-leftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, resolutely remove leftist and rightist interference, correct our ideological line and unify the ideas and actions inside and outside the party under the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC. We must guide people in boosting enthusiasm, looking ahead, paying attention to unity and developing the four modernizations.

We must strengthen public order and uphold the normal order. We must abide by the law, have a free hand and resolutely struggle against all counterrevolutionaries and criminals. We must continue to implement policies and do well from start to finish in promoting the work of reversing the verdicts on unjust, trumped-up and incorrect cases. We must seriously do well in promoting the work regarding educated youth, do well in properly handling the problems regarding people's petitions for redress, and so on and so forth. All this must be carried out as day-to-day work in close connection with the central task of economic construction so as to promote the four modernizations amid a situation of stability and unity.

2. We must strive to reap a relatively great all-round bumper harvest in agricultural production. The forum put forward the question: We have reaped a bumper harvest this year, but what should we do next year? We have reaped a bumper harvest this year because our policies are good, people have worked hard and heaven has been propitious; if it is otherwise next year, what shall we do? We must mobilize the rural cadres and commune members to widely consider this question, seriously sum up experiences and make a clear and definite reply. We must act according to natural economic laws, continue to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and work hard to strive for an all-round bumper harvest in agricultural production.

We must carry forward the spirit of steady progress and perseveringly and vigorously develop farmland capital construction. At present, we must do well in promoting the fight against drought, winter sowing and protecting and maintaining proper seedling growth, and do everything possible to fulfill and overfulfill the winter sowing plan so as to reap a bumper harvest of over-winter crops.

The forum put forward the growth targets for agricultural production for 1980 and 1981. It demanded: While insuring continued development of grain production, there must be new and comprehensive development of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fisheries and all industrial crops. The forum noted: In promoting the comprehensive development of agricultural production, an important issue is to resolutely implement the decision of the CCP Central Committee on some questions concerning the acceleration of agricultural development. At present, some places have not yet penetratingly implemented the decision among the masses. Some cadres and masses feel somewhat uneasy because they are afraid that the policies will change often. We must quickly make the decision known to all households and go deep into people's hearts. We must run training courses for the commune and brigade cadres and study, publicize and implement the decision.

3. Industrial production must persistently forge ahead amid readjustment. The forum specifically noted that the basic requirements in Jiangxi's readjustment in industrial production are: Change the industrial configuration, concentrate efforts on doing well in solving the contradiction of inadequate electric power supply, increase the proportion of light and textile industries, actively develop handicraft industry and commune and brigade enterprises, improve product quality, increase product variety, vigorously increase the production of marketable products, increase the profit levels, increase financial revenue and lay a foundation for a relatively good and quick pace of industrial development.

The forum put forward specific demands regarding the pace of industrial development next year and drew up corresponding measures. The forum emphasized: In promoting industrial production, we must concentrate our efforts on increasing product variety and improving product quality. The products must be marketable. This is hard work and it is absolutely necessary that we work very hard. We must take the existing enterprises as our base for further progress and put our emphasis on tapping potentials and carrying out technical innovation and reform. This is progress in a soundly based way. We must do well in managing and utilizing capital in this aspect. In launching projects to tap potentials and carry out technical innovation and reform, we must also concentrate efforts to fight battles of annihilation. We must successfully complete all the projects which are launched and allow them to display their effect as quickly as possible. All trades and enterprises must draw up their plans for tapping potentials and carrying out technical innovation and reform and do well in implementing them one by one in a soundly-based way.

At present, the tasks of industrial production are very heavy, and all places, departments and enterprises should continue to deepen the movement to increase production and practice economy, launch socialist labor emulation, vigorously carry out technical innovation and reform and work hard to fulfill and overfulfill this year's plan to increase production and practice economy. We must pay special attention to promoting safety in production and protecting labor. We must do well in linking production in the fourth quarter of this year and the first quarter of next year, and march into the first year of the 1980's with outstanding achievements in increasing production and practicing economy.

4. We must resolutely narrow the capital construction front. The forum noted: The problem of the capital construction front being too big in past years has never been solved. Though we have initially reviewed and reduced the number of projects this year, the capital construction front is still too big and the scale of the projects is still too large. This is way out of tune with Jiangxi's financial and material resources. We must continue to review and reduce the number of projects under construction. We must organize the departments concerned to conduct joint investigations and rank the projects in order and reinvestigate them. All projects which should be dropped must be and all those which should be maintained must be. All places and departments must resolutely overcome the kind of selfish departmentalism of "your construction front in big, mine is not; you abandon your projects and I will start mine." They must proceed from the overall situation and make sure that both the principles and specific measures will work. They must not be half-hearted about this and adversely affect the overall situation. Regarding those construction projects dropped or postponed, the units in charge must do well in dealing with the problems that arise. They must avoid upheavals in the minds of the people as well as losses in manpower and financial resources. We must insure the quality and speed up the progress of those projects which are retained.

5. We must strengthen financial and trade work. We have reaped bumper harvests of grain, cotton, edible oil and other agricultural and sideline products this year. We must firmly grasp their procurement and strive to procure more. We must be well-prepared to use the bumper harvests in some places to make up for the poor harvests in others. We must gradually organize the circulation of commodities by economic zones and further do well in promoting work in the markets and enlivening the economy.

To promote coordination in production and marketing and organize production according to need, the factories, mines and other enterprises may appoint sales personnel, and some enterprises may also set up retail departments for the display and sale of new products. Products not procured by the commercial departments may be sold by the enterprises themselves.

We must establish trading centers and trust companies, conduct sales on a commission basis, and also conduct procurement and sales through negotiations so as to promote the circulation of commodities. We must develop the production of commodities for export and increase the procurement of goods for foreign trade and exports. We must launch a comprehensive massive commodity price inspection and strictly forbid arbitrary and disguised price hikes. We must strengthen market management and commodity price control and straighten out commodity price policies and discipline. Those who unscrupulously force down the procurement prices must pay the correct balance and those who unscrupulously raise prices and increase prices in disguised form must return the extra money charged. Sanctions must be levied in serious cases.

We must continue to do well in grasping the work of the enterprises in increasing production, practicing economy and conducting stocktaking and auditing. We must vigorously organize financial revenues and reduce the amount of debts. We must straighten out financial and economic discipline, seriously control and economize financial expenses, vigorously cut down institutional purchasing power and resolutely prevent reckless year-end spending. The financial and credit departments must assume their role as the lever so as to promote the development of the national economy. In addition, the forum also put forward specific demands regarding making positive and careful use of foreign capital and gradually doing well in promoting the reform of the economic system.

The forum emphasized: We must solve problems regarding the organizational line. It noted: When the ideological and political lines are specified, we must also have a correct organizational line to insure their implementation. The fact that the organizational line lags behind is a current outstanding problem. We must actively solve the problem regarding the composition of the rank of cadres.

The present situation regarding the rank of cadres--there are a large number of jacks of all trades but masters of none and only a small number of specialized cadres and cadres of science and technology--can barely meet the needs of the four modernizations. We must actively find men of talent and vigorously train experts in all fields and cadres of science and technology to bring into full play their specialties. We must boldly employ scientists and technicians who have genuine talent and place them in significant posts in the four modernizations. We must train cadres by stages and groups. We must teach them knowledge in culture, science, technology, economic management and economic theory, train them to master the necessary professional skills and enable them to gradually become experts.

The key to promoting the building of the leadership groups lies in training successors. We must actively and boldly promote and employ middle-aged cadres and vigorously train young cadres. We must bring into full play the veteran cadres role as the backbone and do well in promoting their passing on of experiences.

We must follow the criterion of employing people who have both ability and political integrity, and especially the three demands on leading cadres put forward in Comrade Ye Jianying's important speech at the rally marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, and readjust and strengthen the leadership groups at all levels. We must rectify the party work style, straighten out party discipline, uphold party spirit, eradicate factionalism and enhance the combat ability of the party so that it may do an even better job in implementing the line, principles and policies determined at the third plenary session, mobilize all positive factors, go all out, concentrate our attention, work with one heart and one mind, and strive to fulfill the great task of the four modernizations.

JIANGXI HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON PEOPLE'S AIR DEFENSE PROJECTS

HK141247 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 79 HK

[Text] The Jiangxi provincial people's antiair defense leadership group recently held a provincial on-the-spot symposium in Nanchang Municipality on people's antiair defense projects for use in peace and war. Some 150 people participated in the meeting including members of the provincial people's antiair defense leadership group, responsible comrades of the provincial people's antiair defense office, responsible comrades of all prefectural and municipal people's antiair defense leadership groups and people's antiair defense offices, representatives and engineers and technicians from the major peacetime war construction units and comrades from the provincial construction committee, the Nanchang Municipal Construction Bureau and other units concerned.

After visiting the different types and items of peacetime military projects, the participants unanimously reported that their vision had been widened and their awareness aroused. They had learned a lot and clearly understood that the intergration of peacetime and wartime projects is the orientation of development for people's antiair defense work. When the comrades went down to the underground production workshops and neighborhood factories and saw how the workers happily worked; when they entered the underground commercial network and service centers and saw how customers bustled about choosing and buying things and eating delicious food in the underground restaurants; and when they stepped in the underground recreational places and admired the unique underground waiting rooms, clubs and conference rooms, they were all inspired and encouraged by the superiority and vitality of these peacetime military people's antiair defense projects. The comrades happily said: There are good, bright prospects for development in carrying out the integration of peacetime and wartime projects in people's antiair defense work. The 24 representatives from the Nanchang municipalities introduced their experiences in promoting the integration of peacetime and wartime projects in people's antiair defense work at the meeting. In accordance with the principle of the readjustment of the national economy, the meeting seriously studied the 16-character principle on further carrying out the people's antiair defense projects and the specific measures for promoting integration of peacetime and wartime projects in our province's people's antiair defense work.

Xin Junjie, deputy leader of the provincial people's antiair defense leadership group and commander of the provincial military district, gave a summation speech at the meeting. (Li Kun), member of the people's antiair defense leadership group of the Fuzhou PLA units and deputy director of the operational department of the headquarters of the Fuzhou Military Region, attended and spoke at the meeting. Bai Dongcai, leader of the provincial people's antiair defense leadership group and secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Fu Yutian, deputy leader of the provincial people's antiair defense leadership group and secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended the last day of the meeting. Comrade Bai Dongcai spoke at the meeting. During the meeting, First Secretary of the provincial CCP committee Jiang Weiqing, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee Yang Shangkui, Bai Dongcai, Ma Jikong, Fu Yutian and Liu Junxiu; deputy secretaries of the provincial CCP committee Di Sheng, (Liu Zhonghou) and (Wu Ping); standing committee members of the provincial CCP committee Xin Junjie and Wang Zhaorong; secretaries of the prefectural and municipal CCP committees who were attending meetings in Nanchang; and secretaries of the Lushan and Jinggangshan CCP committees, enthusiastically visited the (Panzikou) underground shops, restaurants, markets and other peacetime war projects in Nanchang Municipality.

SHANGHAI CCP CONFERENCE URGES STUDY OF YE JIANYING SPEECH

OW132006 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 12 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 12 November--The recent working conference of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee put forward the idea that at present we must further organize the cadres and masses to conscientiously study Comrade Ye Jianying's speech, which he delivered on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the nation, unify their thinking on the basis of the guidelines laid down by this speech, and concentrate their efforts on developing the four modernizations. This conference was held from 29 October to 7 November. Peng Chong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, delivered speeches at the beginning and end of the conference.

The conference held: Since the party's third plenary session presented the important policy decision to shift the focus of the party's work to socialist modernization, the general trend in Shanghai shows that thinking is being unified, while it remains vigorous, and that the economy continues to develop in the course of readjustments. Industrial production has been increased and bumper harvests in agriculture have been reported every quarter. The trade situation at home and abroad is much better, the revenue income remains normal and stable, and the income of the workers and peasants is steadily increasing. Generally speaking, the situation is fine. Initial achievements have been made in making economic readjustments. However, our tasks remain arduous and we are faced with innumerable difficulties. The central authorities noted that the whole party must work with one heart and one mind, concentrate its attention and dedicate itself to the four modernizations. This principle is correct. We must perform all our work and implement all our policies on the basis of this principle.

How can we concentrate our efforts in advancing production? In the course of discussion, all those attending the conference held:

First, it is necessary to clearly understand that our overriding task at present is to concentrate our efforts in developing the four modernizations and push the national economy forward. To push the national economy forward and realize the four modernizations represents the greatest interest of the overwhelming majority of the people and the everlasting and great cause that will decide the destiny of the motherland. Our party called for efforts at the Eighth National CCP Congress to shift the focus of our work to economic construction, but actually we were incessantly engaged in class struggles and deviated from our path of concentrating our efforts on developing economic construction. This has been an important experience and lesson for us during the past 20 years. Judging from the actual situation, many political and social problems at present--such as employment, people's livelihood and so on--are all connected with economic issues. If we do not concentrate our efforts in pushing production forward, we cannot solve these problems. At the same time we will encounter more and more problems. Therefore, as long as we conscientiously conduct a number of specific analyses in close connection with our past and present experiences, it will not be hard for us to understand the reason.

At the same time, those attending the conference also pointed out: There is still interference and resistance when the leadership at all levels concentrates its efforts on developing the four modernizations and doing economic work. There is interference either from the "left" or from the right. For example, the minds of some people have been poisoned by the ultraleft line. They are always afraid of "losing the key link," "deviating from the line" and "going astray." They dare not boldly grasp production and economic work. Influenced by the "left" deviationist thinking over a protracted period, some of the people are always interested in setting their production targets high and making great fanfare. They always think of going full steam ahead and simultaneously starting all projects.

There are other people who have lingering fears and fail to emancipate their minds. Depressed and content with things as they are, they try to drift along. Under the influence of habitual forces, they adhere to departmentalism in disregard of the whole situation. Therefore, we must penetratingly criticize the ultraleft line peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," repudiate idealism and metaphysics, overcome bureaucracy, incessantly struggle against the ideas and habits that obstruct the development of the four modernizations, and eliminate all kinds of interference and resistance. The party committees at all levels, those in various trades and professions and those in all fields of endeavor, must guide their work to keep pace with the four modernizations even more rapidly, serve this central task of the four modernizations even better and make even greater contributions to the four modernizations.

Second, it is necessary to continue to clearly understand that the main task of economic work at present is to implement the principle of "readjustment, reconstruction, consolidation and improvement" of the national economy. The core of this principle is readjustment. Practice has already proven that this readjustment is entirely necessary. We must adopt decisive and effective measures to resolutely do our work well in readjusting our economy. We should neither hesitate nor vacillate. We should not discuss things without reaching a decision nor make a decision without implementing it. Otherwise, time will pass but projects that should be pushed forward will not be pushed forward, and projects that should be called off will not be called off; thus our strides will remain small.

All those attending the conference seriously discussed this issue in close connection with the actual conditions in Shanghai and suggested: In order to fully implement the principle of "readjustment, reconstruction, consolidation and improvement," do things strictly according to economic laws, and carry out economic work even more meticulously, concretely and effectively, it is necessary to fulfill the following tasks: (1) Efforts should be made to combine planned regulation with market regulation, bring into full play the role of market regulation and organize production according to people's needs. (2) Full attention must be paid to tapping the potential of old enterprises, improving and transforming them; raising their management and technical level; and to bringing into full play the role of the old enterprises. (3) A firm attitude must be adopted and active and steady steps should be taken to quicken the tempo in transforming systems and to invigorate the enterprises. (4) Foreign investments must be fully utilized to vigorously develop import and export trading. Efforts should be made to explore all possibilities and expand business. (5) Efforts must be made to continue curtailing capital construction, and to pay attention to completing all projects so as to put all investments into effective use and to strike a balance between financial and material resources. (6) It is necessary to continue developing the movement to increase production and practice economy with the increase in variety, the improvement in production of quality and quantity, and the reduction in consumption of fuel and raw material as the core. Particular attention must be paid to conserving energy and to making the best use of thermal resources. (7) Great efforts should be made to improve the urban environment, raise people's living standards and meet the people's rising needs in livelihood. (8) Great efforts should be made to further support agriculture with vigor; develop agricultural and sideline production in rural suburban areas even better; and provide the cities with still more grain, cotton, nonstaple food and raw material for industries.

The comrades attending the conference also pointed out: Full attention must be paid to training scientists and technicians. We must change our attitude of paying no attention to finding and training scientific and technical personnel, to making investments in the training of intellectuals and to developing the productive forces with a scientific approach.

The conference emphatically pointed out: Stability and unity are the most fundamental prerequisites if we are to concentrate our efforts on developing the four modernizations. Without a situation of stability and unity, all our efforts to work with one heart and one mind and concentrate our attention are out of the question.

The comrades attending the conference analyzed a number of factors that have caused instability, including factors that still exist. They believed that there are four causes of such instability: (1) the aftereffects of the ultraleft line peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," (2) a number of actual difficulties in the people's livelihood, (3) shortcomings in our work, and (4) the handful of evil elements and "black sheep" in our society who desire to see the world plunged into chaos. They are always looking for chances to fan disorder and make trouble, create incidents and undermine the stability and unity. We must conscientiously deal with and solve these problems in a down-to-earth manner.

In order to create a condition with no further setbacks and to develop and consolidate a situation of stability and unity conducive to the four modernizations, the conference called for efforts to extensively carry out education among the people, to observe discipline and law, to develop the four modernizations with stability and unity, to adopt a clear-cut attitude in criticizing the trend to seek liberalization, to criticize anarchism and individualism, and to maintain public order and combat unhealthy practices. Trade unions, youth leagues, women's federations and other mass organs must coordinate with propaganda, political and judicial departments to educate the young people and cultivate a good social atmosphere. It is essential to resolutely strike at all types of crimes and isolate the handful of "black sheep."

It is necessary to strengthen the work of the neighborhood committee, improve the public security organizations and struggle against various erroneous tendencies that sabotage stability and unity by fully relying on the masses and bringing the role of neighborhood cadres and retired workers into full play. It is necessary to take a correct attitude toward visitors applying for an audience with the higher authorities and seriously handle the questions left by history. It is necessary to adhere to the party's policy, keep to the principle, persist in adopting the method of patient persuasion and seek truth from facts to fairly and reasonably handle individually the requests made by those visitors. We must not pay lip service to their problems, solve problems only if they keep recurring or ignore problems if they do not come. We must avoid confronting the masses. It is necessary to be good at doing mass work and guide everyone to make progress, so that the masses will take the whole situation into account. Make allowances for the difficulties of the state, make no excessive demands and do not get entangled in old accounts or be incited to create disturbances. It is necessary to stress that all party members and cadres must not only take the lead in observing discipline and law but must also educate their sons and daughters to observe discipline and law.

The meeting also emphasized that all leading cadres must greatly change their ideology and work style so as to devote themselves to pushing the national economy forward and realizing the four modernizations. The meeting pointed out: We must now go all out and make a down-to-earth effort instead of raising a great fanfare. The meeting held that to make a down-to-earth effort, it is necessary to persistently seek truth from facts and act according to the objective economic law. It is necessary to study what one does not understand, study hard, go deep into the realities of life and conduct investigations and study so as to act in earnest according to the objective economic law. A man of action worthy of the name must be able to both speak and act. He must not talk only and do nothing, or talk much but do little. He must not be a "commentator" only. He must also be a "fighter." To realize the four modernizations, we cannot do without a number of trailblazers or without going all out. We must encourage and support men of action and gradually bring up a large number of men of action devoted to the four modernizations.

It is necessary to be clear about one's responsibility, be brave in shouldering responsibilities, support one another and make good coordination. A major reason why our work efficiency is low is that some comrades pay lip service to and make no decisions on matters both large and small. As a result, no issues have been solved for months because of red tape. Such bad practice must be changed. It is necessary to keep to democratic centralism and strengthen the sense of organization and discipline. It is necessary to take the whole situation into account, make constructive suggestions more often and pool the wisdom of everyone to improve work. It is imperative to overcome bureaucracy and privileges in leadership, maintain close ties with the masses and be concerned about the weal and woe of the people. To correct the party's work style, all leading cadres must set an example by taking the lead to develop the party's fine traditions.

The comrades attending the work meeting of the municipal party committee said: Armed with the guidelines of the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, as well as with the guidelines of Comrade Ye Jiaoping's National Day speech, we are fully qualified to integrate our cadres' ideology with their action and bravely march forward toward the four modernizations. All our leading cadres must earnestly promote the emancipation of the minds, stability and unity, the unification of the motherland and the realization of the four modernizations. We must lead the masses to do a good job of readjusting the economy, push production forward and lay a solid foundation for speeding up the development of the economy in the future.

SHANGHAI LECTURE ON CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC SAFETY

OW150142 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2130 GMT 12 Nov 79 OW

[Sixth lecture in a series of lectures on PRC criminal law: "Fight Against Criminal Acts That Endanger Public Safety in Our Society, Safeguard the Safety of People's Lives and Property" by (Xin Bing)]

[Excerpts] Today we will talk about Chapter II of our country's criminal law, which deals with crimes endangering public safety. First of all, we must understand that maintaining public order in our society is an extremely important prerequisite for achieving the socialist modernization programme. Therefore, we must wage a resolute struggle against any crime that endangers public safety and we must safeguard the safety of people's lives and property.

According to the provisions of our country's criminal law, any action that seriously endangers public safety, socialist construction and the personal safety and private property of the majority of the people is considered a crime against the public safety of our society.

However, there is another kind of crime that also endangers public safety, that is, serious injuries and deaths and heavy losses from fire disasters and serious accidents caused by negligence on the part of a handful of persons who violate regulations on operational safety. For instance, in 1966 when Shanghai's cultural square was under reconstruction, some workers violated regulations on operational safety by using blowtorches to remove old paint, thus causing an accidental fire. This should be regarded as a crime that endangers public safety. Because of the negligence on duty of two persons at the Shanghai petrochemical general plant's water pump operation room in December 1977, the supply of cold water was suddenly cut off. This serious accident led to an explosion in underground waterpipes, nearly paralyzing the operation of 10 sets of equipment that manufacture ethylene, propylene, acetaldehyde, acetic acid and polyethylene in a high pressure process. The state suffered some 15 million yuan of losses from this serious accident caused by negligence of duty. Therefore, any crime in this category, the endangering of public safety, is punishable by criminal law. The two persons responsible for this accident were punished by Shanghai's public security and judicial departments in accordance with the law after investigation.

Operational worker (Jia Yixu) was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment for his crime of violating operational regulations which resulted in serious consequences. Work team leader (Jin Lichang), who assumed major responsibility for this accident, was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment.

In view of the perverse acts of Lin Biao and the gang of four, our beloved and esteemed Premier Zhou once solemnly pointed out: "In any case, we should not allow so many accidents." Running rampant at that time, the noxious Lin Biao and the gang of four and their trusted followers turned a deaf ear to Premier Zhou's teaching and completely disregarded the suffering of the people. They condemned those who regarded such accidents as a serious matter for spreading the reactionary theory that "the present is no better than the past" and for negating the Great Cultural Revolution.

Thanks to the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, we have succeeded in gradually eliminating such chaos in society and bringing about a situation of stability and unity. Safeguarding our society's public safety and establishing a normal social order bear directly on socialist construction. Especially now when the focus of our country's work has shifted to socialist modernization and the people of the whole country are working with one mind and one heart to accomplish the four modernizations, it is more important than ever before to have a stable social order and order in work, production and life to insure public safety in our society.

In handling criminal acts that endanger public safety, we must draw a clear line of demarcation between sabotage and accidents due to negligence. All cases of sabotage must be severely punished according to law. There is no question of this. However, under no circumstances should we not take legal action against those who are involved in accidents due to negligence simply because such accidents are different from acts of sabotage.

SHANGHAI COMMUNE MEMBERS RECEIVE RETIREMENT ALLOWANCE

OW150936 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, November 15 (XINHUA)--About 70,000 retired farmers from the outskirts of Shanghai began receiving allowances at the beginning of this year. The usual allowance is about ten yuan, but varies according to the number of years worked. This amount is sufficient to support a person at the present average living standard in the rural areas. Any part-time work for the collective qualifies a pensioner for additional payment.

There are 200 people's communes with a total population of five million and about 822,000 acres of fertile land on the outskirts of Shanghai. Agriculture flourishes there and the income of the farmers is comparatively high. Almost 90 percent of the communes now give retirement allowances. The aged, infirm and orphans and those with no-one to support them are provided by the communes with all living and medical expenses.

The elderly traditionally live with their children, who have the duty to support their parents. The new system of allowances will make possible an improved standard of living for the elderly and their families.

The system stipulates that all those aged 65 or above or who are in poor health can retire on pension. Allowances are still limited to the more developed rural areas.

JIEFANG RIBAO COMMENTARY ON ELIMINATING INTERFERENCE

OW140438 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Nov 79 OW

[Report on JIEFANG RIBAO 13 November commentator's article: "Eliminate Interference so as To Concentrate Our Energy--On the Drive Toward the Four Modernizations as the Overriding Task"]

[Text] The article says: To concentrate all our energy on the four modernizations at present it is necessary to eliminate interference and obstructions from the "left" and from the right, otherwise the overriding task of achieving the four modernizations cannot be smoothly accomplished.

In the analysis of the existing interference and obstructions, the article points out: While interference from the "left" remains the stumbling block to our concentrated efforts toward the four modernizations, we should not underestimate interference from the right and its harm to the four modernizations. We must uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and eliminate interference from the "left" and from the right as necessary. We must do this in the light of the actual prevailing conditions and must not seek uniformity in our actions.

The article points out: To eliminate interference from the "left" and right and insure that our efforts will be concentrated on the four modernizations, we must first of all set the ideological line straight and integrate the thinking of the broad masses of cadres and people with the guidelines of the third and fourth plenary sessions of the CCP Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech and the objectives of the four modernizations. In addition, we must take a clear-cut political stand to curb chaos and criticize such tendencies as liberalization, anarchy and radical individualism, and safeguard the political situation of stability and unity. It is essential for us to drum up powerful public opinion in society as a whole, make the people more keenly aware of the danger of such unhealthy tendencies and unite them as one to condemn, combat and oppose these tendencies.

ZHEJIANG PROVINCE ELIMINATES LOSSES, INSURES PROFITS

OW130511 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Work on conducting a general checkup on assets and turning losses into profits has been carried out in Zhejiang Province with improved results. Over the past 3 months, concrete steps have been taken by the related departments at provincial, prefectural, municipal and county levels to revive and establish the leading groups for conducting a general checkup on assets and turning losses into profits, to reinforce the administrative offices and to strengthen the leadership over this work.

The general checkup on assets have by now been completed among the industry and communications enterprises throughout the province, and 80 percent of other enterprises in Zhejiang are now undergoing the general checkup. The general checkup on assets has been primarily completed in Hangzhou and Ningbo municipalities and Zhoushan Prefecture where fairly rapid progress has been made in carrying out this task. Meanwhile, the province has also scored good results in turning losses into profits. The profits gained in the first 9 months of this year were 8.4 percent higher than the corresponding period of 1978. Enterprises operating at a loss are reduced by 32 percent and the amount of losses are 21 percent lower than the corresponding period of 1978.

The losses incurred by commercial departments from the readjustment in grain policy are anticipated to be much less than the draft quota. All enterprises in Tongxiang, Pinghu, Ninghai and Longquanqingyuan counties are now operating at profit.

The provincial leading group for conducting a general checkup on assets and turning losses into profits recently called a meeting in Wuxing county to sum up experience and strive for still better results in the future. The meeting pointed out that the major task of turning losses into profits is to increase profits. Strenuous efforts should be made to push forward the development of light and textile industries so as to produce more daily necessities for the masses. Commercial and supply-marketing enterprises should work still harder to expand commodity circulation, reduce expenses and accumulate more funds for the state. While trying to turn losses into profits all enterprises should further tap their own potentials and improve management. Under no circumstance should they adopt any dishonest methods, such as raising prices arbitrarily or in a disguised form. No enterprises are allowed to adopt dishonest methods in any form to shift the blame of loss to others.

HANGZHOU JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT TRIES 'SERIOUS' CRIMINAL CASE

OW092232 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Hangzhou, 8 November--A serious criminal case involving a gang of hooligans and criminals is being tried strictly by the Hangzhou Municipal Judicial Department. The Hangzhou Municipal CCP Committee has decided to use this case as material for teaching by negative example in order to penetratingly conduct education on the socialist legal system among the masses of cadres and young people.

Principle offenders are 27 year-old twin brothers, Xiong Beiping and Xiong Ziping. Aside from committing crimes themselves, they joined other criminals, Ma Shaomua, Qian Yongmin, Wang Bin, Tian Hangsheng, Zhang Yong, Wu Qun, Yu Xinqiang, and Zhang Jiping, in committing such crimes as rape, gang rapes, seductions and indecent acts against 106 young female between May 1974 and August 1978. The victims included educated young females, young females, workers and female students. These criminals also committed crimes by establishing kangaroo courts, blackmailing and bullying the masses of people. Relying on the influence of their father, who once held a leading post, and taking advantage of their house, occupied only by their own family, Xiong Beiping and Xiong Ziping and their partners in crime engaged in all kinds of criminal acts in a most notorious and despicable way.

With support and cooperation from the broad masses of people, the Hangzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau tracked down and arrested this gang of criminals, who have brought suffering to the people for 4 long years. The masses of people unanimously demanded that these criminals be punished severely by the judicial department.

The ages of these criminals range from 20 to 27. Deeply imbued with the influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four", they have never behaved very well. This is especially true for Xiong Beiping and Xiong Ziping. Spoiled by their parents since childhood, the two brothers always have had their own way. During their school days, they frequently attacked and insulted fellow students and teachers and committed minor crimes such as stealing. Even after joining the army, the two brothers still maintained the same evil nature, disobeying discipline and frequently attacking and insulting other fighters. Xiong Beiping once seduced a female fighter when he was in the army. Although their mother was fully aware of the evil acts committed by the two brothers, she did not do anything about them and even tried to protect them on several occasions.

In view of the serious lesson drawn from the crimes committed by Xiong Beiping and Xiong Ziping and their company, the CCP Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline has issued a circular on their crimes, and the Hangzhou Municipal CCP Committee has urged the party and CYL organizations at all levels to use this typical case as material for teaching by negative example in order to deepen the current publicity on legal system and to arouse the masses of people to safeguard social order and cooperate with the public security department in dealing a telling blow to hooligans and criminals. This is done to create good practices so that everyone will show concern about the education and growth of young people and dare to fight against the offenders of discipline and criminals.

Sentences Given

OW151344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Hangzhou, November 15 (XINHUA)--Eight Hangzhou men who were earlier convicted of rape by Hangzhou Intermediate Court were brought back to court yesterday for sentencing. The leader of the gang Xiong Ziping was sentenced to death and immediately executed, while his twin brother Xiong Beiping was given a death sentence with a two-year reprieve.

The six other members of the gang, which had raped and otherwise assaulted over 100 women between May 1974 and August 1978, received jail sentences of between three and 15 years.

When a death sentence with reprieve is handed down the prisoner does physical labour and his behavior is observed. If he shows an improved attitude the sentence is then commuted by the court.

The twin brothers, Xiong Ziping and Xiong Beiping, aged 27, were former workers at the city's heavy machinery plant and oxygen generator manufacturing plant. They were given public trials in Hangzhou on October 30 and November 7. They appealed against the judgement but their appeals were turned down by the higher people's court.

Six thousand people were in court yesterday to hear the chief judge say that the sentences were given "to safeguard the rights of citizens, maintain public order and order in production. . . and to ensure the smooth advance of the socialist revolution and socialist construction".

BRIEFS

FUJIAN HIGHER CROP PRICES--The departments in Fujian have increased the purchasing prices of nine main agricultural products in accordance with the regulations of the state council. The average increase is 25 percent. Based on a yearly calculation, the income of the peasants throughout the province will be increased by 200 million yuan. Each farming person in the province will have an average increase of 8 to 10 yuan. With the increase in the price for these agricultural products, the difference between industrial and agricultural products is now less. In the second quarter of 1979, the purchase of pigs increased by 25 percent over the corresponding period of 1978, while storage of summer grain increased by 170 million jin over the corresponding period of last year, greatly improving the supplies to the factories and mines in the cities. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 27 Oct 79 HK]

HUNAN RIBAO COMMENTS ON TRUTH CRITERION DISCUSSION

HK100723 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 8 Nov 79 HK

[Report on 9 November HUNAN RIBAO commentator's article: "The Discussion on the Criterion of Truth Must Be Closely Linked With the Reality of the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] The article first points out: The discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth is now being extensively carried out throughout the province. In this discussion, the leaders of many units have taken the lead, adopted a clearcut stand, solved many problems of ideological understanding in connection with current reality, and promoted economic construction and all other work.

However, the development is uneven. In some units the discussion only consists of general talk on understanding, and on clarifying attitude, or else gets no further than argument about the meaning of terms and about theoretical concepts. Very little effort is made to solve problems in connection with reality. Discussion of this kind cannot attract the interest of the cadres and masses, nor is it of much help in actual work. This situation must be changed.

The article says: When we stress that the discussion on the criterion of truth must be linked with reality, we mean that it must be closely linked with the central task, the four modernizations, and guide the energy of the cadres and masses into economic work. At present, through conducting the discussion on the criterion of truth, we must eradicate the remnant poison of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and clear away ideological obstacles to economic construction. We must seriously sum up the experiences and lessons of the past.

The article says: In launching the discussion on the criterion of truth we must seek practical results, avoid formalism and refrain from organizing movements.

Every area, department and unit must link the discussion with local reality and, through study and discussion, specifically solve actual problems in the four modernizations with clear aims in view. This will make the discussion specific, attract people's interest in it, and insure that it produces still better results. This will stimulate the cadres and masses to unify their thinking and pace, mobilize every positive factor, plunge into economic construction with concerted efforts and contribute to accomplishing socialist modernization.

HUNAN BROADCASTING STATION HOLDS 30TH ANNIVERSARY RALLY

HK080749 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 7 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The Hunan Provincial Broadcasting Bureau held a rally on 7 November to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Hunan people's broadcasting station. Present at the rally were Zhang Lixian, Liu Fusheng, Tong Guogui, Luo Qiuyue, Xu Tiangui, Shang Zijin, Qi Shouliang, Guo Sen, and (Dong Chao), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Hunan Military District, the provincial CPPCC committee, and PLA units stationed in Changsha.

The equipment of the Hunan broadcasting station was very backward when it was established 30 years ago. The sole transmitter was a relic of the Kuomintang, and its output was only 300 watts. There have been tremendous developments since that time. A number of broadcasting stations have been set up, and the total output of the station is 1,400 times greater than 30 years ago. There are 19 hours 15 minutes of broadcasting daily. The HUNAN RADIO PROGRAMS NEWS, which resumed publication in May, now has a distribution of over 60,000 copies.

There are now 107 provincial and municipal broadcasting stations mainly relaying the programs of the central station and the provincial people's broadcasting station. There are also 3,300 commune amplifying stations, while wired broadcasting lines have been erected in 57 counties. Over 91 percent of the production teams can receive broadcasts.

"The sound of the broadcasting station is not only heard by the thousands of households throughout the province, but there are also many listeners in the United States, Japan, Hong Kong and a number of Southeast Asian countries."

The provincial television station was set up in 1970. Television coverage now reaches over 31 percent of the province's population.

Comrade Liu Fusheng, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, made an important speech at the rally. Comrade (Mei Youxian), director of the provincial broadcasting bureau, also spoke.

CHANGSHA DISTRICT DEALS BLOWS AT CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

HK121316 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] "The leading cadres of the public security subbureau of the east district of Changsha Municipality have set themselves as examples and led the cadres, policemen and public order personnel to resolutely deal blows at the sabotage activities of criminals. They have thus maintained social order and are praised by the masses."

Recently, a small number of criminals have frequently engaged in pickpocketing on the important lines of communications of Changsha Municipality. This has seriously jeopardized social order and the people's lives and property. The leaders of the public security subbureau of the east district of the Changsha Municipality have seriously studied measures for preventing these activities. "Since the end of October, the bureau leaders have personally led the public security cadres and policemen and public order personnel to adopt effective methods to deal blows at the sabotage activities of the criminals." On the evening of 23 October, bureau leader (Liu Qingyun), deputy bureau leader (Chen Hongshi) and other comrades went on patrol at key places. At 0300, they discovered four suspicious youths at the Changsha station, so they encircled them and captured two knives from them. After interrogation, these youths were found to be a gang of robbers.

"The cadres and policemen of the public security subbureau of the east district of Changsha Municipality and the public order personnel throughout the entire district have high morale in dealing blows at criminals and protecting public order. In only 5 days near the end of October, some 20 criminal cases of murder and robbery were solved, 30 criminals were arrested, some 30 lethal weapons of different kinds were captured and some 500 yuan of lost money and property were recovered. The masses happily praised them as iron fists of the dictatorship of the proletariat and strong bodyguards of the four modernizations."

LI CHENGFANG LEADS WUHAN PLA UNITS IN STUDYING YE'S SPEECH

HK060623 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 79 p 1 HK

[XINHUA report: "Adopt a Scientific Attitude Toward Mao Zedong Thought--Leading Members of the Party Committee of the Wuhan PLA Units Take the Lead in Studying Ye Jianying's National Day Speech"]

[Text] Leading members of the party committee of the Wuhan PLA units have taken the lead in studying Ye Jianying's National Day speech. [paragraph continues]

They have organized cadres above the regimental level to earnestly study it in order to merge the thinking of leading cadres at all levels with the spirit of the speech and promote the revolutionization and modernization of the units.

After attending the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee held in Beijing, the main responsible comrades of the party committee of the Wuhan PLA units stressed at a party committee meeting that Comrade Ye Jianying's speech is a powerful weapon for the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country. It is a powerful weapon for emancipating thinking, uniting as one and striving for the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. It is also an ideological weapon for our army to strengthen its revolutionization and modernization. They added that the party committees at all levels should grasp the study of the speech as a matter of principle in order to continue strengthening the ideological line and the leading groups ideologically and organizationally. The party committee of the Wuhan PLA units decided that two study classes would be run by the end of the year to train the main leading cadres above the division levels. The party committee also decided that various army units should run study classes to train the main leading cadres above the regimental levels. The first study class run by the Wuhan PLA units for cadres above the division levels opened in mid-October. Li Chengfang, first secretary of the party committee and first political commissar, was appointed temporary party branch secretary of the study class in order to lead others in their study. Most of the leading cadres of the party committee ate, lived and studied side by side with other members of the study class.

Since the publication of Comrade Ye Jianying's speech, leading members of the party committee of the Wuhan PLA units have conscientiously studied it. After studying the speech theoretically and practically with cadres above the division level, they have a further appreciation and have learned new things. All the participants said that adopting a scientific attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought is of great significance not only to the present campaign of emancipating thinking, but also to the correct guidance of the four modernizations in the future. Pushing a counterrevolutionary line, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did their utmost to tamper with and distort Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Some of our comrades blindly shouted the slogans "holding high," "following closely," and "acting accordingly" and so forth without paying close attention to the actual conditions in their regions and units. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee has brought order out of chaos and restored and promoted the glorious tradition of seeking truth from facts advocated by Chairman Mao. Today, Comrade Ye Jianying's speech has helped us further to understand that Mao Zedong Thought is constantly developing in practical struggle and that attempting to regularize Mao Zedong Thought or regard it in terms of absolutes is a metaphysical view. We must free ourselves from the modern superstitions and book worship and truly adopt a scientific attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought in order to master its scientific system completely and accurately. We must proceed from the actual conditions and adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and use it to guide revolutionary practice. Only then can we make a genuine effort to hold high the banner.

During the study class, taking Comrade Ye Jianying's speech as their guiding principle and the four modernizations as their central task, leading comrades of the party committee of the Wuhan PLA units studied with all participants the concrete measures that would ensure the completion of various tasks.

CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS CEREMONY FOR MARTYRS' MONUMENT

HKL40755 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] An inauguration ceremony for the monument to the revolutionary martyrs in the "Huang-Ma" uprising and the Hubei-Henan-Anhui Soviet District was held on the morning of 13 November in the towns within Hongan and Macheng counties. The principal meeting-place for the inauguration ceremony was at Hongan County's Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs. "Comrade Hua Guofeng's inscription was engraved on the front of the monument. The inscriptions of Comrades Ye Jianying, Dong Biwu, Li Xiannian and Xu Xiangqian were engraved on both sides of the monument." A summary of the glorious history of the "Huang-Ma" uprising and the revolutionary struggle of the Hubei-Henan-Anhui Soviet District was engraved on the back of the monument.

"Comrade Han Ningfu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the ceremony."

"Comrade Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, said: [begin recording] "Comrades, today marks the (? 52d) anniversary of the glorious 'Huang-Ma' uprising. Now our veteran fighters, veteran Red army men and veteran Red Guards who participated in the 'Huang-Ma' uprising, the representatives from Henan and Anhui Provinces and the cadres and people of Hongan and Macheng Counties are attending this grand inauguration ceremony for the monument to the revolutionary martyrs in the 'Huang-Ma' uprising and the Hubei-Henan-Anhui Soviet District. The monument to the revolutionary martyrs in the 'Huang-Ma' uprising and the Hubei-Henan-Anhui Soviet District was built with the profound concern of the party Central Committee. Comrade Hua Guofeng has personally written an inscription for the monument. Comrades Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian and Xu Xiangqian have also written inscriptions for the monument. Comrade Ye Jianying's inscription reads as follows: 'The spirit of the revolutionary martyrs in the "Huang-Ma" uprising and the Hubei-Henan-Anhui Soviet District will last forever.' Comrade Li Xiannian's inscription read as follows: 'Eternal glory to the revolutionary martyrs in the "Huang-Ma" uprising and the Hubei-Henan-Anhui Soviet District.' Comrade Xu Xiangqian's inscription reads as follows: 'The indomitable spirit of fearing neither hardship nor sacrifice promoted by the revolutionary martyrs in the "Huang-Ma" uprising and the Hubei-Henan-Anhui Soviet District will shine forever and will forever be (? respected by the people.)' In July 1974, Comrade Dong Biwu wrote: 'Eternal glory to the revolutionary martyrs.'" [end recording]

Comrade Chen Pixian noted: The Huang-Ma uprising and the revolutionary struggle of the Hubei-Henan-Anhui Soviet District were a result of the lively practices of Comrade Mao Zedong's "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." He said: [begin recording] "We must persistently implement the line, principle and policy formulated by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee." [end recording]

"(Pi Wenjian) and Huang Yan, responsible comrades of Henan and Anhui provinces spoke at the ceremony. They respectively congratulated the ceremony on behalf of the Henan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Anhui provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the peoples of the two provinces."

"Also speaking at the ceremony were responsible comrades of Hongan and Macheng Counties and (Zhang Fengqu), (Wang Shuangxi), (Huang Hongru) and (Chen Zaiyi), representatives of the veteran Red army men in the two counties. They expressed the determination to carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition and make proper contributions to realizing the four modernizations.

"Following the speeches, the Chinese history museum and the military museum presented gifts to the ceremony.

"On behalf of the Hubei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Comrade Chen Pixian cut the ribbon at the inauguration ceremony for the monument to the revolutionary martyrs in the 'Huang-Ma' uprising and the Hubei-Henan-Anhui Soviet district. The participating leading comrades and representatives respectfully presented wreaths to the revolutionary martyrs and looked at the monument with reverence. The ceremony of cutting the ribbon to open the monument concluded with the majestic Internationale."

CHEN PIXIAN TALKS TO RUSTICATED YOUTHS IN HUBEI

HK131028 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] On the morning of 10 November, leading comrades of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, including Chen Pixian, Huang Zhizhen, Li Wei and Jiao Dexiu, received progressive representatives of rusticated educated youths in Hubei. The leaders listened to the views of the representatives on rustication and on improving work concerning educated youths.

Comrade Chen Pixian made a speech in which he said: "The notions that educated youths are three-in-one guinea pigs, sacrifices of the Great Cultural Revolution and rejects of the four modernizations are just not worth refuting. You have struggled with arduous efforts and undergone steeling. You have created wealth for society. Many of you have joined the party or the CYL or became cadres. You are a vital and glorious force in building the four modernizations, especially in agricultural modernization."

Chen Pixian demanded that the educated youths persistently follow the correct orientation of rustication pointed out by Chairman Mao and bravely shoulder the glorious tasks assigned by history. They should go all out to build a prosperous countryside and strive to the end to eliminate the discrepancies between the urban and rural areas.

HUBEI MEETING STRESSES ACTION AGAINST CRIMINALS

HK110658 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Hubei Provincial Public Security Bureau recently held a conference of directors of prefectural and municipal public security bureaus, which conveyed and implemented the spirit of the national conference of directors of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional public security bureaus, and discussed and made arrangements for public security work in the province at present and for some time to come.

During the conference, the provincial CCP committee held a special meeting of its Standing Committee to listen to a report on the conference. After listening to the report, Comrade Chen Pixian, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, emphatically pointed out: Public security organs must strive to study the criminal law and the other important laws adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC, strictly act in accordance with the law, further promote law and order in society and protect the four modernizations.

Comrade Han Ningfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the conclusion of the conference, concentrating on questions of maintaining law and order in the urban and rural areas. He said: Generally speaking, the current state of law and order in Hubei is good. However, law and order is not yet good enough in the towns, along railroads and other lines of communication, and around industrial and mining areas. The party committees at all levels and all departments, especially the comrades of the public security organs, procuratorates and courts, must realize the gravity and harmfulness of this problem and the urgency of solving it. It is necessary to launch the masses to adopt effective measures to promote law and order in society and lay a good foundation of law and order for the four modernizations. For this reason, we must strike resolute blows at the sabotage activities of criminal elements. We must especially deal hard blows at criminals who commit murder, stage holdups for robbery or rape, assemble crowds and start fights, and impersonate party, government and army cadres in order to commit crimes. We must strictly handle in accordance with the law criminals who do violence in revenge and kill public security cadres and policemen and activists in maintaining public order, and also ringleaders of criminal gangs.

Factories, mines and other enterprises must include straightening out internal law and order as an important content of implementing the eight-character principle. They must launch the masses to strengthen controls and block loopholes, to deal with current problems of law and order. Cases of stealing state material and equipment and accidents caused by sabotage must be promptly tracked down and severely dealt with. Resolute blows must be struck against a few bad people who take the lead in or incite others to loot state material and equipment.

It is necessary to step up education and control of youths and juveniles, especially those who break the law. We must get a good grasp of assigning jobs to young people awaiting employment. The departments concerned must do a good job of taking in and resettling drifters and also mentally ill criminals with nobody to look after them, who harm law and order in society. It is necessary to deal blows at and deal with a few bad people who gang up to commit crimes under the pretext of pursuing sideline occupations, thus sabotaging law and order in society. According to the seriousness of their cases, we must warn or detain in accordance with the law a few bad people who have infiltrated among petitioners to cause disturbances, storm the leadership organs, play the fool or beat up people, and also find out who is responsible in such cases.

We must conduct education for the masses in opposing four things and launch them to resolutely struggle against all criminal and illegal activities.

Comrade Han Ningfu stressed in his speech the importance of strictly distinguishing and correctly handling the two different kinds of contradictions, and urged everyone to further study and become familiar with the law.

He demanded that the public security organs, procuratorates and courts work together and restrict each other, implement the laws in a unified way under party leadership, and together accomplish their tasks of protecting the people, hitting at the enemies, punishing crimes and defending the four modernizations.

HUBEI ISSUES URGENT CIRCULAR ON PRICE HIKES

HK100729 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 79 HK

[Text] The Hubei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees issued an urgent notice on 3 November on resolutely controlling the rise in prices. The circular pointed out: Since implementing the spirit of the provincial conference on prices, the province has initially checked on and straightened out market prices.

This has played a certain role on stabilizing the markets. However, due to the fact that some places and departments have failed to attach sufficient importance to straightening out prices, to adopt effective measures, and to strictly handle problems which have arisen, the problem of arbitrary and disguised price hikes has by no means been handled well. To resolutely control market prices, the circular made the following demands:

1. From now on, there must be no changes in prices of market consumer goods or of various fees charges, except for price rises which have been approved by the central and provincial authorities.
2. Units which have arbitrarily raised prices must reduce them to the original level. Disguised price hikes caused by dishing up old goods in new form, practicing extortion under various pretexts, lowering quality or quantity, adulteration, short-weighting and so on must be immediately corrected. The excess money gained in this way must be returned to the customers. Where there are difficulties in doing this, it must be handed over to the local financial authorities.
3. It is necessary to strictly control the scope of negotiated price of grain and oil and of products made from them, and insure normal supplies of similar products covered by the plan. The methods of only supplying negotiated-price varieties and neglecting to supply varieties covered by the plan, or of substituting negotiated-price varieties for varieties covered by the plan are wrong and must be corrected.
4. It is necessary to insure vegetable supplies for the markets. It is forbidden to further raise vegetable market prices. The power of fixing prices of commodities vital for the people's daily life belongs solely to the price departments at all levels.
5. Some units and departments are privately distributing nonstaple foodstuffs such as meat and eggs at the October prices, under the pretext of taking care of their workers. This is extremely wrong. Foodstuffs distributed in this way must be surrendered. If this is impossible, compensation must be paid in cash and ration coupons. People who persist in privately distributing foodstuffs must be severely dealt with.
6. It is necessary to resolutely carry out the decision on raising the procurement prices of agricultural and sideline products. Holding down or raising grades and prices are absolutely forbidden.
7. The party committees and government at all levels must seriously listen to the masses' views on prices. Before the end of the year, it is necessary to organize departments concerned and representatives of all circles to carry out a constant, all-round check on market prices. Units and individuals violating the price policy and discipline must be held responsible. Typical bad cases must be handled with great fanfare. Units and individuals consistently implementing and upholding the price policy in a model way must be vigorously commended, to insure price stability in the markets and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

GUANGXI RIBAO URGES DEALING BLOWS AT CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

HK121212 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Nov 79 HK

[Report on GUANGXI RIBAO commentator's article: "Take Action and Resolutely Deal Blows at Criminal Activities"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article said: The Nanning municipal people's court has punished according to law a number of criminals. It has thus promoted healthy tendencies, dealt blows at unhealthy ones and won fervent popular support.

Recently in Nanning Municipality and some other urban areas, some desperados, gangsters and dregs of society have committed all manner of crimes in disregard of the law and discipline. Some people have formed gangs and carried lethal weapons to hold up and rob people in broad daylight and in public. They have frequently used their knives to stab and kill people. Some have threatened, insulted and raped women. Some have picked quarrels, created disturbances and gathered people for fights. Some have appeared at transport stations and public places to engage in pickpocketing and robbery. The criminal activities of this handful of criminals have seriously sabotaged social order, and threatened and endangered the safety of people and their property. The people bitterly hate and are all indignant at this and strongly demand that these people be punished. Only by dealing blows at them can we maintain order in society, production and work and create a good social environment for the four modernizations.

The article pointed out: The public security organs, people's procuratorates and people's procuratorates and people's courts are entrusted with special missions in dealing blows at criminals, maintaining public order in the urban and rural areas and protecting people's lives and property. We should realize that the current criminal activities in society are an important aspect of the class enemies' attack on us in the current stage. Although the number of criminals in society is not great, their influence is. Their rampant activities have made people's minds and society uneasy and have seriously impeded the smooth progress of the four modernizations. In view of this, all places must adopt effective measures to resolutely deal blows at these activities. We must not indulge or be softhearted toward the criminals.

The article said in conclusion: Dealing blows at criminals and promoting social order are the responsibilities of the whole of society. A great number of the criminals who have engaged in criminal activities are young people. This has put forward a problem to us, that is, how should we strengthen education for young people? The CYL organizations, women's federations, trade unions, schools and all families must cooperate with each other to strengthen education for young people in the legal system, policies and social morals, discipline and safety. In addition, we should provide young people with places to carry out legal activities and guide them to engage in scientific, cultural and physical cultural activities. Of course, it will not do to rely solely on giving them education; we must also deal with them according to law when they commit crimes. Let us take action, adopt resolute measures and use the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dignity of the socialist legal system to resolutely deal blows at the criminals and struggle for maintaining social order, protecting people's lives and property and defending the four modernizations.

XI ZHONGXUN ATTENDS GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL FORUM

HK110707 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a forum of famous agricultural experts at Conghua from 5 to 9 November to discuss ways of promoting the province's agricultural production as rapidly as possible. Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu, Wang De and Xue Guangjun, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the forum.

Xi Zhongxun said in a speech: Guangdong's agricultural experts have scored great successes in the past 30 years and made a tremendous contribution to developing the province's agricultural production. He expressed the hope that the experts would seriously study Ye Jianying's National Day speech, actively put forward views and suggestions and make still greater contributions to Guangdong's agricultural modernization.

"The experts pointed out in their speeches that to develop agricultural production, it is necessary to act in accordance with natural and economic laws, otherwise we will be punished and it will not be possible to promote agricultural production. They sharply criticized one-sided stress on taking grain as the key link and single-product economy, and also reckless land reclamation and destruction of mountain forests. They also cited much convincing scientific reasoning to show that agriculture is a comprehensive science which is closely linked with all fields. There is also mutual stimulation and restriction within agriculture. Many experts put forward positive opinions on investigating natural resources, agricultural zoning and readjusting the province's agricultural production structure in the light of local conditions. Many of them also put forward specific and scientific views on how to develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries, and various industrial crops."

Professor (Li Peiwen), vice president of the South China Agricultural College, proposed that the provincial agricultural committee set up an advisory group consisting of experts in all fields to assist in leading agricultural production. Many of the experts gave their views on improving agricultural teaching and scientific research work in the province.

"In his summation speech, Comrade Xi Zhongxun sincerely thanked the experts for their many valuable opinions and their criticisms of the work of the provincial CCP committee. He pledged that so far as was practicable, the experts' opinions would be carefully examined and seriously implemented. Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: We leading cadres at all levels must humbly learn from the experts, regard them as our teachers, seriously learn some scientific knowledge, work hard to learn how to lead agricultural production in accordance with the objective laws of agriculture, rely on scientists and technologists in a big way and strive to do well in running logistics work for scientific research, to create conditions for further bringing into play the backbone role of agricultural scientists and technologists in agricultural production."

XI ZHONGXUN ATTENDS ZHONGSHAN UNIVERSITY RALLY

HK131036 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] On the morning of 12 November, Zhongshan University held a rally to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the university. On the eve of the anniversary, Ye Jianying, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, personally inscribed the name of the university and Song Ching-ling, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, inscribed a message of congratulation.

Attending the rally were Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Yang Shangkun, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, Gao Yi, vice minister of education; Wu Nansheng, Chen Yueping, Yang Kanghua, Jiang Lindong, Zhong Ming and Yang Yi, responsible persons of the party, government and army in the province and municipality; and responsible persons of quarters concerned. Male and female alumni and guests from various parts of the country and abroad as well as teachers, students, staff and workers of the university--8,000 people altogether--happily gathered to mark the anniversary.

Huang Huanqiu, secretary of the Zhongshan University party committee and vice president of the university, presided. Yang Shangkun, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Li Jiaren, president of Zhongshan University; and Gao Yi, vice minister of education, spoke at the rally.

In his speech, Yang Shangkun affirmed the achievements scored by the university in the past 55 years, particularly in the past 30 years. He said: "We are now unswervingly implementing the spirit of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee because we want to build our country into a powerful socialist country with the four modernizations within this century or in a slightly longer time. To attain this objective, science and technology is the key link and education is the foundation. In this aspect, the tasks which are shouldered by Zhongshan University are glorious and important. We believe that under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, all teachers, students, staff and workers of Zhongshan University will surely carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions, do a good job of stability and unity, humbly learn from advanced experiences at home and abroad and turn Zhongshan University into a center of education with its own academic characteristics and into a center of research as quickly as possible. We must achieve new results in fundamental theoretical research and applied sciences and insure that we can train more people of ability, score achievements quickly, promote the development of science and industrial and agricultural production, strive to scale the heights of science and technology, honor Zhongshan University and make still greater contributions to the four modernizations of our motherland."

Li Jiaren said: "Since the founding of Zhongshan University 55 years ago, it has trained a large number of people of ability. In the past 30 years after liberation, it has trained approximately 16,000 graduates." He said: "In our future road of advance, we will surely encounter difficulties. However, we believe that as long as we all carry forward Mr Sun Zhongshan's [Sun Yat-sen] revolutionary spirit of seeking truth and making increasing progress, carry forward the excellent traditions of Zhongshan University, constantly sum up experiences and lessons, are good at learning from advanced experiences at home and abroad, seek and master the objective laws of higher education and strive to catch up with the pace of shifting the work focus of the whole party and the whole country, we will be worthy of the great name of Sun Zhongshan and can meet the needs of this great era. We must make the necessary contributions to building our motherland into a prosperous, rich and strong socialist country."

NANFANG RIBAO URGES PROMOTING YEAREND DISTRIBUTION

HK090222 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 79 pp 1, 4 HK

[NANFANG RIBAO commentator's article: "We Must Exert Great Efforts To Do Well in Promoting Yearend Distribution"]

[Excerpts] The autumn harvest season is approaching and all production teams under the people's communes are facing the problem of how to do well in promoting yearend distribution. This is the first year in implementing the spirit of the third plenary session and is a year of great joy in the countryside. We must grasp the work of yearend distribution as an important task in implementing the spirit of the third plenary session and the two documents of the central authorities on agriculture. We must seriously implement the principle of to each according to his work and specifically achieve increases in production, income and distribution. In the next 3 months, all places must exert great efforts to specifically do well in promoting this work with great enthusiasm and effectively promote the development of the excellent situation in the countryside.

The party Central Committee recently instructed us that we must truly obtain a clear picture of the aim of socialist production. This is of very great significance for attaching great importance to distribution work.

We have secured relatively good material conditions for this year's yearend distribution. As a result of the hard struggle of the cadres and masses throughout the province, a relatively great bumper early rice harvest was reaped. Apart from some places which have suffered serious natural calamities and will experience a drop in yield, most areas are expecting a bumper late rice harvest. There has been relatively great development in the production of industrial crops including peanut, cassava and soybeans, and also pigs, cattle, sheep and poultry. There has also been development in commune and brigade enterprises. The development of production, the increase in wealth and the state's raising of the procurement prices for some agricultural products have brought about very favorable conditions for this year's distribution work. However, we must also see that the levels of distribution are very unbalanced among different areas, counties, communes and brigades. The distribution levels in some areas are still very low. Even in places where the distribution levels are relatively high, there are still discrepancies compared to the commune members' desire to become rich. We should especially see that carrying out the work of yearend distribution has a direct bearing on the important policy issues of implementing the systems of production responsibility, implementing the correct production principles and also correctly handling the relations between the state, the collective and the individual. Therefore, we must never think that we can relax our leadership over distribution work since we have reaped a bumper harvest; we should grasp the work consciously and firmly.

To satisfy the needs of commune members to increase their income and also the needs of society, we must at present vigorously grasp agricultural diversification which can produce the desired results in a short period. There are still 2 to 3 months to go to the spring festival. So long as our measures are effective, there are bright prospects in developing "minor autumn harvest" activities by adopting measures suitable to local conditions, and it is possible to effectively increase our cash income. Commune and brigade enterprises must also firmly grasp the opportunity, increase their production, improve the quality of their products and open up new markets for their products. Supply and marketing departments must regard as their glorious tasks making the urban and rural economy prosper, supporting the rural collective economy and supporting commune members in developing domestic sideline production. They must determinedly implement the principle of small profits but quick turnover and actively procure "minor autumn harvest" products and the products of commune and brigade enterprises. When procuring products, they must not force down the grades and prices of products. They must publicly announce: The peasants are allowed to find ways to open up new markets for all products not procured by the supply and marketing departments. At the same time, all places must teach the peasants to mainly rely on developing cultivation, breeding, industry and sideline production. It is strictly forbidden to fell trees from mountain forests, otherwise they will be strictly dealt with according to the "forestry law."

A new situation we encounter this year regarding the issue of increasing the income of commune members is that, on the basis of the prosperous development of the collective economy, some places have readjusted some of the relations between the collective economy and commune members' domestic sideline production. They have allowed the commune members to take over those production undertakings which were customarily classified as domestic sideline occupations or those which are suitable for household business. As a result, the amount of money for collective distribution has become relatively less. [paragraph continues]

For instance, Wenchang County in Hainan has implemented the policy of allowing the commune members to retain some private coconut trees. It has returned several coconut trees to each commune member household. By this measure alone, the income of the collective economy of the county has been reduced by 2 million yuan. After allowing the commune members to undertake some of the straw mat processing business, the collective income of some of the communes in Gaoyao County has also become relatively less. How should we regard these problems? We hold that this kind of readjustment is quite necessary and normal. It represents a correction of the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line. We must never count on the method of taking back the private coconut trees which we have returned to the commune members of some of the processing business which we have allowed the commune members to take up, as a means to increase the collective income. To do so would be a violation of policies and a true retrogression. We can only adopt the method of speeding up the development of the collective economy in order to increase collective income in an even faster way and increase the distribution to the commune members. There are also some places--mainly places where the collective economy is relatively weak--where collective production has not increased much, yet there has been relatively great growth in the commune members' domestic sideline production. How should we view this problem? We hold that those places must do everything possible to change this kind of abnormal situation. They must continuously develop and strengthen the collective economy and make it the true mainstay of the commune members. However, we must also understand that the proper domestic sideline production of commune members is a subsidiary of and supplement to the socialist collective. We must never criticize and ban it as capitalism. Although the income from the commune members' domestic sideline production in those units accounts for a relatively larger proportion for the time being, there is nothing to be afraid of. It just shows that the potentials of the collective economy are far from being tapped and that the superiority of the collective economy is far from being brought into full play. The leadership of those units must take the advanced units as their examples, devote their major efforts to leading the commune members in quickly doing well in running the collective economy and change their poor and backward features as quickly as possible. At the same time, they must continue to encourage and support the commune members in developing domestic sideline production. So long as the commune members do not impede collective production, exploit others or violate the policies, they are allowed to earn higher income from their domestic sideline production and we must not unscrupulously interfere with them. In a word, we must both promote the collective economy as quickly as possible and gradually make it a major source of happy life for the commune members, and also allow the commune members' domestic sideline production to continue to develop, and achieve the object of promoting the interests of the collective and the individual together.

An important principle in doing well in promoting year-end distribution is that we must both improve the living standards of the commune members, and also determinedly fulfill the state's procurement tasks for grain and all kinds of agricultural and sideline products. The former is aimed at satisfying the needs of the commune members and the latter at satisfying the needs of the whole of society. We must do well in giving consideration to both aspects and neither must be overemphasized at the expense of the other. In this year's preliminary distribution of summer harvest, most of the areas in Guangdong did a relatively good job in fulfilling their grain procurement tasks, and several places actually overfulfilled their tasks. However, there are also some places where the state's tasks have not been fulfilled even though the production of food grain has increased. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, in the distribution of autumn harvest, we must strengthen ideological and political work for the cadres and peasants in order to specifically change this kind of situation. Guangdong's current foundation of grain production is not very good and some of the areas have suffered natural calamities. The cadres and peasants must proceed from the overall situation and consciously support the state. Places where bumper harvests are reaped must use their bumper harvests to supply places suffering poor harvests and support the severely afflicted areas. All places must firmly grasp grain procurement work and mobilize the masses to fulfill and overfulfill their grain procurement tasks. At the same time, they must actively fulfill their tasks of selling other agricultural and sideline products to the state.

To increase the income of commune members, we must correctly handle the relationship between accumulation and consumption. Apart from the point that production teams must not retain too much accumulation funds within themselves, the leadership at all levels must proceed from the current actual situation and formulate plans for farmland capital construction for this winter and next spring. On this issue, we must both go all out and act according to our capabilities, exercising appropriate restraint. We must guard against issuing unrealistic commands and doing everything in a rigid way regardless of the conditions, and truly whip up an upsurge of farmland capital construction which the masses are happy about and which can insure an increase in yield in the current year. We must remember the lessons of the past. We must not make excessive demands on the production teams, compelling them to this and that and adding unreasonable burdens on them. The labor accumulation of commune members should in general be set at 10 days per laborer per year. Even in certain places where the conditions are relatively good, it should not be more than 15 days at the most. In this way, we shall be able to steadily do well in promoting farmland capital construction. This will not cause another setback to the excellent situation which has already emerged; it can only enable agricultural production to develop still more smoothly.

Within the collective economy and among the commune members, we must resolutely implement the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work. This is a central issue in doing well in promoting yearend distribution. Since the beginning of this year, more and more communes and brigades in Guangdong have followed the policies of the CCP Central Committee and practiced various forms of production responsibility system. They have relatively effectively overcome the egalitarianism of treating everyone the same whether they actually work or not, whether they work more or less and whether they do a good job or a bad one. They have endeavored to achieve more pay for more work, less pay for less work and also equal pay for equal work for both men and women, and have greatly mobilized the peasants' enthusiasm. This is an important reason for reaping a bumper harvest. In connection with yearend distribution, we must sum up our successful experiences, further eliminate obstacles and do a still better job in implementing the policy of to each according to his work. The most important thing is that we should embody the systems of responsibility in the distribution and also make good all rewards and punishments. Only in this way is it possible to win the trust of the people and enable the masses to overcome their fear of changes of policy and to firmly believe that there will be a bright prospect in the years to come. Therefore, we must implement all schemes of rewards and punishments contained in the different responsibility systems drawn up through discussions by the masses, even though they may not be perfect enough. We will then guide the masses to sum up experiences and gradually improve them.

To insure the realization of distribution plans, we must also pay great attention to doing well in promoting the work of collecting overdrafts. In the past, because many communes and brigades incurred large overdrafts, many households which earned profits could not get the cash which should have been distributed to them. This has to a certain extent turned the principle of to each according to his work into empty words. It is detrimental to the unity of commune members and has impaired the enthusiasm of the commune members. This year, most of the communes and brigades have increased their production and income, and the income from commune members' household sideline production has also notably increased. This has provided relatively good conditions for collecting the repayment of overdrafts. The key to solving this problem lies in having the cadres of communes, brigades and production teams and also the dependents of cadres, staff and workers of state organs and enterprises in the countryside take the lead in repaying their overdrafts. At the same time, they should penetratingly mobilize the masses to spontaneously repay their overdrafts. We must score outstanding achievements in this respect this year. At the same time, we must do well in making arrangements for the production and livelihood of some households which are in difficulties. We must assist them in overcoming their difficulties, and in jointly pursuing the road of becoming rich together.

GUANGDONG HOLDS MOBILIZATION RALLY ON PRODUCTION, FRUGALITY

HK121254 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 9 November, the Guangdong provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a mobilization rally of organs at provincial level in the Zhongshan Memorial Hall, Guangzhou, on increasing production and practicing economy. Attending the rally were leading cadres of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Guangdong Military District and Guangzhou Municipality and cadres of organs at provincial level, some 4,000 people altogether.

Li Jianan, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided. Liu Tianfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made a mobilization report.

The rally held: "With the approval of the central authorities, our province has implemented a special policy and adopted flexible measures. Our province has made full use of its favorable conditions, gone ahead of others in speeding up economic development and provided experience for and made contributions to the whole country. This is a glorious and arduous task entrusted to the people of our province by the party Central Committee. However, our present economic system and administrative organs are not harmonious with our ideology, work style and methods of work. The current salient problem is that administrative organs are redundant and overstaffed and have more hands than needed, work efficiency is very low, bureaucratism is serious, administrative expenditure has greatly increased and the 'five excessives' are serious; in particular, meetings are excessive. The organs are swamped by documents and statements. The unhealthy tendencies of being wasteful and extravagant and pursuing privileges are on the increase."

The rally pointed out: "The movement to increase production and practice economy in the organs must be centered on raising work efficiency, reducing administrative expenditure and opposing extravagance and waste. The provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the organs at provincial level throughout the province must take the lead in doing so. The organs and units of all prefectures, municipalities and counties throughout the province must now strengthen leadership and conduct the movement to increase production and practice economy."

It is essential to grasp well the following points: 1) we must fully understand the important significance of conducting the movement to increase production and practice economy in the organs; 2) we must improve the administrative work of the organs and vigorously reduce administrative expenditure; 3) we must have better staff and simpler administration, raise our work efficiency, simplify upper-level administration and reinforce the basic-level units and the production fronts; 4) we must seriously rectify and improve our leadership style and the organs' work style; and 5) we must strengthen leadership.

GUANGDONG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK110714 Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 10 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference on planned parenthood work on 9 November, which demanded that the whole province mobilize and get a good grasp of artificially terminating pregnancies outside the scope of the plan and strive to fulfill the provincial quota in this respect, to create conditions for fulfilling on schedule next year the population plan for the fifth 5-year plan and reducing natural population growth to below 10 per 1,000. Li Jiaren, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided. Liu Tianfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke. Responsible comrades from all parts of the province took part in the conference.

Liu Tianfu said: "Due to the fact that the leadership has attached importance to the work, certain successes have been achieved in the province's planned parenthood work this year. The number of sterilization operations conducted is 81,000 greater than at this time last year. However, viewing the situation as a whole, the provincial birth rate from January to September rose by 1.53 per 1,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year. The leadership at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to this situation, adopt resolute and effective measures, and strive to insure that the birth rate does not rise this year, or shows a slight decline."

Liu Tianfu demanded that the leadership at all levels seriously study the experiences of Sichuan Province and of Shunde, Zengzheng and Hua counties in Guangdong and get a good grasp of artificially terminating pregnancies outside the scope of the plan. It is essential to implement the planned parenthood policies. A check on policy implementation must be conducted before the spring festival. The provincial CCP committee has tentatively decided to convene a provincial congress of progressives in planned parenthood after the spring festival.

BRIEFS

HUBEI FOREIGN TRADE--According to statistics, by early October, the people in Hubei had fulfilled the year's foreign trade purchase plans by 102.1 percent and 101.5 percent of the export plans. The Province had comparatively larger increases over the corresponding period of last year. The party committees at all levels in Hubei have strengthened their leadership over foreign trade this year. All the prefectures and municipalities have a secretary or special commissioner responsible for foreign trade work. The industrial departments in Hubei have also increased their product variety. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Oct 79 HK]

I. 16 Nov 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

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BEIJING HOLDS ELECTION FOR DEPUTIES TO DISTRICT CONGRESS

OW150914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)--Three hundred and fifty deputies to the Seventh People's Congress of the east city district are being chosen by secret ballot today. In all, 592 candidates are standing. This is the first step towards a general election in accordance with the electoral law adopted at the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress held last June.

The total number of registered voters in the district is 384,000, out of a population of 610,000. There are 115 electoral wards, divided according to the voters' places of work and residence. Before the Cultural Revolution, people voted where they lived. Of the 115 wards for this election, voting took place in ten on November 8 "for the purpose of accumulating experience," said the spokesman of the district electoral office.

Since six o'clock this morning, voters have been filing into the polling stations of the 105 wards. Those who are bed-ridden or have other handicaps may cast their votes in mobile polling boxes brought to them. The polling is scheduled to end at 2400 hours, and the results are to be announced in a few days. Voters in every ward have chosen from among themselves the vote counters, and the votes will be counted in public.

Vice-Premier Chen Muhua casted her vote at the Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, and Lin Hujia, chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and other municipal leaders at their places of work.

The campaign started in September. Candidates were chosen through a winnowing process lasting more than one month. In the first round of the campaign, a total of 7,866 men and women were nominated for election as deputies to the district people's congress. This list was forwarded to meetings of representatives of the electoral wards for consultation and then reduced to 622 candidates. The second list was submitted to the electoral committee composed of public figures from all walks of life. Through consultation with representatives of various organizations, the committee worked out a preliminary list of 592 candidates. It became official only when the committee was sure that the majority of the voters had no objections.

The organizations consulted include the district committee of the Communist Party, the District Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the trade union council, the district committee of the Communist Youth League, the women's association and other people's organizations in the district.

Among the 592 candidates on the official list, communists account for 67 percent. Two hundred and twenty-five are women, accounting for 38 percent of the total. Eight are returned Overseas Chinese and one is a native of Taiwan Province. Forty-seven are of minority nationalities. There are people of Hui, Man, Mongolian and Xibe nationalities in the east city district.

XINHUA reporters interviewed voters in the Dongdan electoral ward, who are choosing two deputies to the district people's congress from three candidates. "Before the Cultural Revolution," one said, "you had no choice. The number of candidates was exactly the same as the number of deputies to be elected." "It's good to vote where people work," he added, "people know their workmates better."

The previous election in the east city district took place in April 1966. Two months afterwards, the Cultural Revolution broke out, and no elections were held for 13 years.

I. 16 Nov 79

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PRC
NORTH REGION

LIU ZIHOU PRESIDES AT ~~HEBEI~~ MEETING HONORING NORMAN BETHUNE

OW141526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 14 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Shijiazhuang, November 14 (XINHUA)--Two thousand people gathered at a meeting here today to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the death of Norman Bethune, the Canadian medical doctor who died in China's Hebei Province tending Chinese troops during the anti-Japanese war. The city of Shijiazhuang is the capital of Hebei Province, where the Norman Bethune International Peace Hospital, named in his honour, and Bethune's tomb are located.

The meeting was presided over by Liu Zihou, chairman of the Hebei Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Jiang Yizhen, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first president of the Bethune Medical Training School in the former Jinchaji (Shenxi-Chahaer-Hebei) Military District, addressed the meeting.

Jiang Yizhen recalled that more than 40 years ago, Doctor Bethune had come to work in the Jinchaji area in the forefront of the Chinese people's war of resistance against Japanese aggression, sharing the hardships and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese troops. "Doctor Bethune paid with his life in contributing a glorious chapter to the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle and to Sino-Canadian friendship," Jiang Yizhen said. He called on those present to carry forward the spirit of Norman Bethune so as to build China into a prosperous country.

Another speaker was Dr. William E. Barootes, leader of the Canadian delegation visiting China for the Bethune memorial activities. He hailed Bethune as a man of great creativity. Bethune had travelled to many parts of the world in search of the meaning of life, but it was in China that he finally found it, he said. Dr. Barootes said that even in his dying moment, Bethune was still thinking of doing his all for the liberation of the Chinese people.

He said that what Bethune had accomplished had been fashioned into a bridge of friendship between the Chinese and Canadian people. He urged the Chinese people, in commemorating Bethune, to turn his spirit into an inspiration in their drive to modernize China.

Among those attending the meeting were leading members of the government and party organizations of Hebei Province, of the Shijiazhuang City and army units stationed in the locality, and Lang Lin, Bethune's interpreter. Also present were Mr. A.R. Menzies, Canadian Ambassador to China and deputy leader of the Canadian delegation, and other members of the delegation.

Later in the day, local officials, the Canadian delegation and Bethune's friends presented wreaths at Bethune's tomb.

BRIEFS

SHANXI INDUSTRY--There are now 230 industrial enterprises in the Shanxi's commercial system. These enterprises are divided mainly into six categories of pastry, confectionary, spices, meat, clothing, processing of shoes and hats, chemical and medicine manufacturing for commercial use. They have played an important role in improving the markets. During the first 9 months of this year, the total value of the industrial output of these enterprises was 100 million yuan, accounting for 70 percent of the yearly plans. This year, the subsidiary foodstuff factories have produced 730 varieties of pastries and confectionaries. [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Oct 79 HK]

TA KUNG PAO WARNS AGAINST SOVIET AMBITION IN IRAN

HK160008 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 15 Nov 79 p 2 HK

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yuc: "Beware of Soviet Union Fishing in Troubled Waters"]

[Excerpts] It is now 11 days since Iranian students occupied the U.S. Embassy in Iran and detained some 60 Americans as hostages. Public opinion throughout the world has generally expressed concern over the incident and hoped that the Iranian Government will respect international norms and insure the safety of diplomatic personnel and that a proper solution will be reached through negotiation and consultation between the two countries.

The Soviet Union has once again exposed in this incident its ugly features of stirring up troubles everywhere and fishing in troubled waters. Soviet propaganda media have done everything possible to create trouble and instigate anti-American feeling. A spokesman of the U.S. State Department has already stated that the comments in Soviet newspapers and magazines are "totally unacceptable."

The Soviet Union has persistently adopted dual-faced policies toward Iran. It has on the one hand pulled Iran to its side, curried favor with Khomeyni and tried its best to oust U.S. influence. On the other hand, it has made use of the contradictions among the minority nationalities and religious sects in Iran, intervened in the internal affairs of Iran and propped up pro-Soviet forces. Khomeyni has in fact warned the Soviet Union many times "not to interfere with the internal politics of Iran."

There were some signs that the relations between Iran and the United States were a little better for a time on 13 November. The Iranian foreign minister stated that Iran had no intention of severing its relations with the United States. He also appealed to U.N. Secretary General Waldheim to mediate. However, the tense situation escalated again yesterday and relations between the two countries have further deteriorated. After the United States stopped importing petroleum from Iran, the Iranian Government announced that it would withdraw its \$12 billion deposits from various U.S. banks and transfer them to other friendly countries. U.S. President Carter immediately responded to this and announced "a freeze on all Iranian Government assets in the United States." At this critical moment, if the two countries do not exercise restraint, relations between the United States and Iran will probably further worsen.

The Iranian students' occupation of the U.S. Embassy is by no means an isolated incident. It has both internal and external causes. Anyhow, the fundamental cause for the turbulent political situation in the Middle East lies in the petroleum deposits underground. With the increasing shortage in world energy resources, the scramble between the two hegemonies for petroleum in the Middle East will certainly become even more tense. The Soviet Union has already felt that its petroleum supply is inadequate and it is about to turn from an exporter to an importer of petroleum. The Soviet Union has long eyed with envy the petroleum in the Middle East. It will certainly intensify its infiltration and expansion in the Middle East.

In the face of the Soviet Union's threats and advance, we hope that both the United States and Iran will exercise restraint, closely examine the situation, properly handle the crisis caused by the Iranian students' occupation of the U.S. Embassy and not give any chance to the Soviet Union.

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